Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, October 30, 1822. No. 1691.

PARKER'S,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL

GUNS

AND

PISTOLS.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AT THE GODOWN

OF

Limjee Cowasjee,

UNDER THE

APOLLO HOUSE

A CHOICE Selection of FOWLING PIECES, and PISTOLS, sent out direct from the above well known maker, which are confidently recommended as some of the best and cheapest ever seen in Bombay. According to quality they are finished in the first stile, and fitted with such a variety of spare and useful articles, as must render them particularly valuable to the sporting community.

Best Double barrel Fowling pieces, with apparatus complete, in Mahogany cases, from, . .	Rs. 480	a	Rs. 600
Ditto Single Barrel ditto ditto from	180	a	„ 330
A stout Duck gun, large bore, ditto ditto		a	„ 300
A Superior and highly finished Rifle or Tyger Gun with ditto ditto . .			„ 400
A variety of very superior double and single Barrel Pistols, in Mahogany cases, with apparatus complete	85	a	„ 400
Ditto Ditto single ditto without cases	40	a	„ 100

Also some of Pigou, Andrews, and Wilks's very superior Dartford SPORTING GUNPOWDER, at Rs. 20 per dozen Japanned 1 lb. Canister.

Terms: Cash, or unexceptionable Bills at one Month's sight.

(3) *Bombay, 2d October,* 1822.

A Card.

CAPTAIN Longlands, begs to inform all Commanders of Ships, frequenting the port of Bombay, that he will receive Chronometers for the purpose of rating them on the usual terms. Those Commanders who may favour him with the charge, may rely on every attention, and the most accurate rate given them.

Bombay 23d October 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On Tuesday next, the 5th of November,

A QUANTITY OF

Woollen Cloth

OF COLORS,

IN LOTS OF ONE PIECE,

Long Cloth,

OF 36 YARD PIECES,

AND

A VARIETY OF

Cotton Cloth

PARTIALLY DAMAGED

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 *O'CLOCK*

TERMS; CASH;

AND

The Goods to be cleared away immediately

Bombay, 30th October 1822.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE for sale on Commission, a very handsome English Chariot, built to order by Harman and Co. of London, imported about six weeks ago. It is in the best possible condition, and well worthy the attention of any gentleman requiring such description of Carriage.

Bombay 30th Oct. 1822.

Advertisement.

SOON after the battle of Kirkee an Officer who was present at the engagement took a sketch of the scene of action, with the view of perpetuating the Memory of an Exploit so highly honorable to the Bombay Army; the drawing was sent to England for the purpose of being engraved, and a few copies of the Print which have arrived by the Bombay Merchant are for sale at

MESSRS. KEMPT & CO's.

TERMS: CASH;

Proof Impression at Rs. 30 per copy
Common do. do. 20 do.

The Engravings have been received in the order in which they were struck off; and strict attention will be given that copies are delivered according to the priority of the applications.

Bombay 30th Oct. 1822.

For Freight

AND

PASSAGE

TO

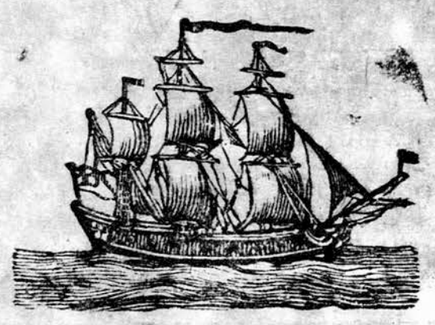
Muscat, Bushire, Bussorah,

AND THE

INTERMEDIATE PORTS

The well known

FAST SAILING SHIP



Bombay Merchant,

JOHN HILL,

COMMANDER,

SHE may be expected to arrive here on or about the 5th to 10th November next, on her way from Calcutta to the above mentioned Ports, and to sail in course of a few days. For Particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. *Arratoon and Gregory Apcar* in

RAMPART ROW, No. 7.

2 *Bombay, 23d October,* 1822.

For Freight and Passage.

THE

FINE FAST SAILING SHIP,

PHŒNIX

BURTHEN 589 TONS,

CAPT. A. WEYNTON,

WAS positively to sail from England on 1st July, may be expected here in November, and will be positively dispached in all January. For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Saunders at the office of the late William Milburn Esq. Apollo street.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1822.

Advertisement.

A STRONG AND FAST SAILING

Pleasure Boat,

WHICH HAS LATELY UNDERGONE

THE MOST COMPLETE REPAIR,

IS now for sale at one half her original cost.

The vessel may be seen and particulars known by applying to the Printer.

Bombay, 30th October 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH Oct. 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to encrease the table allowance to Commanders of ships for accommodating Officers proceeding on their vessels on duty, and to adopt the scale of remuneration fixed by the Supreme Government, viz 8 Rupees per diem, which is to be understood to cover every expence of passage accommodation and a suitable table. The extra halfbatta, or the amount of table money of those ranks where the former allowance exceeds the latter, to be deducted from the officer as hereafter.

In any case of emergency where the table allowance may by be found inadequate to provide individual Officers with a passage on board private ships the excess beyond the prescribed rate, to the extent of the remainder of their batta (which is an allowance to meet the contingent charge of service) shall be appropriated to cover the additional expense that may be unavoidably incurred on such occasions.

Table money is not allowed to Officers of His Majesty's service when removed from a Regiment serving under this Government to one at either of the other Presidencies, unless it appears that the removal has taken place on public grounds, of which a certificate under the signature of the Brigade Major of King's troops, or other competent authority must accompany the Bill for that allowance.

When Officers are proceeding on duty beyond the limits of this Presidency, they shall be permitted to draw an advance of the table allowance at the prescribed rate for the probable number of days the voyage may last.

Adverting to the practice which has obtained of Officers drawing table money when proceeding on boats furnished at the expense of Government, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit the same, and to declare that this allowance shall not be granted to Officers proceeding from port to port, within the limits of this Presidency, except embarked on Ships in which they are necessarily accomodated with a suitable table by the Commanders

Officers proceeding on boats as above described will however intitled to draw extra half batta, and tentage, as if they were marching from station to station, or employed in field service, as the case may be.

Bombay Castle, 12th Septewber 1822.

The Hon'ble the Court of Director having authorized the grant of Horse allowance under the Presidency of Bengal to all regimental field officers employed in the regular line of their military duty (not previously in receipt of this allowance), and also to officers of junior ranks when actually in command of corps, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, from the 1st instant, to grant Horse money in Garrison, at the Established rate of 30 Rupees per mensem, to all Officers of the Army of this Presidency as above described who have heretofore been permited to draw that allowance when in the field only, temporary absence on duty or furlough, not affecting their claims in either situation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Saturday 19*th Oct.* 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1 The following transfers are made

Lieutenant Colonel Cox, from the 1st Bat. 3d Regt. N. I. to the European Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Smith, from the 2d to the 1st Bat. 3d Regt. N. I. and to join immediately.

HeadQuarters: Bombay, Wednesday 23*d Oct.* 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. Captain John Johnson of the Artillery is appointed to the 1st Troop of Horse Artillery, in succession to Willock gone to Europe.

2 Lieutenant J. Sinclair and F. D Watkins at present doing duty with the 1st Troop of Horse Artillery, are Appointed to the 2d Troop, and will join at Kaira without delay.

6. The Qr. Mr. Generals Department will provide Cornet S. Poole 1st Regt. Light Cavalry with a passage to Cambay.

7 There being an urgent demand for Officers of rank and experience to Command several of the Battalions of the Honorable Company's Army, it is deemed expedient to throw away for the present, the Services of a Field Officer with the Marine Batt. of the 11th Regt. N. I.

8. Major Lodwick, will therefore take the Command of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. and Lieutenant Colonel Mackonochie, will be removed to another Battalion as soon as the relief of stations has taken place.

Head Quarters; Bombay, Friday 25*th Oct.* 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

5 Ensign H. B. Campbell is removed from the 2d Bat. to the 1st Bat. 1st or Grenadier Regt N. I.

6. Ensign H. N. Ramsay, now doing duty with the 2d Extra Bat. is removed to do duty with the 1st Bat. 2d Regt. N. I.

Head Quarters; Bombay, Friday 25*th Oct.* 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. Major General L. Smith C. B. will please to direct Ensign M. Giberne of the 1st Batt. 12th Regt. N. I. at present doing duty with the 1st Batt. 8th Regt. N. I. to proceed to his station without delay.

2. Captain J. Graham 4th Regiment, Lieutenants Aitcheson and Woodhouse of the 3d Regt. N. I., Lieut. Dampier of the 10th Regt. N. I. and cornet Otter of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, have leave to remain at the Presidency until the end of next month.

3. Lieutenant C. F. Pelly of the 9th Regiment, has his leave of absence extended to the end of December with permission to proceed to the Southern Concan.

4. Ensign Stockley 2d Battalion 4th Regt. N. I. has leave of absence for one month to proceed to the Deccan.

Head Quarters; Bombay, Saturday 26*th Oct,* 1822

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. Lieutenant W. Morley of the Artillery now on duty at Booj, upon being relieved by Captain Falconer will preceed to Baroda, to join the Artillery at that Station.

2 Captain Challon Commanding the Batt. of Pioneers, will detach an Officer to Sholapore to relieve Lieut. and Adjutant Goodiff, now in charge of the 6th Company; upon which he will join the Head Quarters of that Battalion in the Concan.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDRES ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 24th September. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1. Adverting to the approaching march from Nagpore of the 24th Regiment preparatory to it's Embarkation for England, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the Volunteering from that Corps for the 13th 20th, 41st 44th and 54th Regiments, agreeably to the instructions detailed in General Orders, Nos 2549 and 2580 of the 15th March, and 26th April last, shall take place at the present Station of the Corps on the following days, viz. on the 8th, 9th and 10th proximo.

2. Two experienced Officers, or Three (should the proportion of Men require that number) are to be selected from the 24th to receive the Men for the 13th and 44th Regiments.

3. The Volunteers for these Regiments are to remain at Nagpore untill the Season permits of their being marched to join their respective Corps agreeably to arrangements which Colonel Adams will be pleased to make, with reference to the Station of the Regiments concerned, and to the most convenient Route for moving European Troops.

4. The Officers selected to receive the Men for the 13th and 44th are to have the care of them on their march, and they will continue in Charge until the Volunteers shall be delivered over to the Corps to which they belong, or until further Orders.

5. The Men who extend their Services into the 41st and 54th Regiments on the Madras Establishment, are to be forwarded by the most convenient Route, at the proper Season, to join their Corps, under the Charge of a proportion of Officers from the 24th Regiments, to be selected for that purpose, (and for the purpose of their receiving them upon their Volunteering) by the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

6. The Officer, or Officers who proceed in Charge of the Men adverted to in the foregoing Paragraph will, after having delivered them over agreeably to the instructions which Colonel Adams will be pleased to furnish them with, repair to the most convenient

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Port for Embarkation for England, to rejoin their Corps in Great Britain, reporting themselves to the proper Authority, in Order to their being provided with Passage, or receiving Passage Money to provide themselves with accommodation, as the case may be.

7. Such Men as make choice of the 20th Foot are to accompany the 24th Regiment to Bombay.

9. Colonel Adams will be pleased to provide for the Medical Attendance on the Detachments for Bombay, and Madras.

9. The Pay Master of the 24th Regiment will have, placed at his Command, the means of paying the Authorized Bounty which is to be delivered to the Men immediately upon their being attested.

10. The Volunteers are to be inspected by a Committee of three Medical Officers, of which the Surgeon of the 24th Foot is to be one, and no Man is to be passed, who is not in every respect efficient, and perfectly fit for Service.

11. The Boys who have been enlisted by Special Authority may accompany their Father, or Friends to the Regiments of which they may make choice, and upon receipt at the Adjutant General's Office of a Descriptive Roll, they will be transferred accordingly in General Orders. These Boys it is to be understood, are not entitled to any Bounty unless they have passed the Age of 18, when of course they are to be considered upon a footing with the other Unlimited Service Soldiers of the Regiment, and may transfer their Service in like manner, receiving the established Bounty.

12. It is to be particular explained to the 24th previously to the commencement of the Volunteering, that the Men cannot be allowed to make Choice of the 38th Regiment, that Corps having more than completed its Establishment from the 34th, 53d and 65th Regiments.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

27TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

14th Foot,—Assistant Surgeon Trigg, from date of Embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health

87th Foot.—Quarter Master Paul, from 14th ultimo, for two months, in extension, of sick certificate.

89th Foot.—Lieut. Stewart, from dated of Embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs

The leave granted by his Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Lieut C. Campbell of the Royal Regiment to return to Europe, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent for two years from the date of his Embarkation is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

28TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

Lieutenant Speight of the 87th Regiment has leave to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for three months from the 15th proximo.

By Order of the Noble Commander in Chief.

THOS, McMAHON, Col. A. G.

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

With the sanction of Government, the five men belonging to the 38th Regiment recently arrived from Madras, will proceed by water to Berhampore under the Command of Lieut. Taylor of that Corps, on Saturday next, the 5th proximo.

The Major General commanding the Presidency division will be pleased to make the necessary arrangement for providing a Boat for the accommodation of the above Soldiers.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON, Col. A. G.

1ST OCTOBER, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotion.

30TH FOOT.

Cancels Hospital Assist. Wm. Peter Birmingham's appointment, vice Evans.

Hospital Assistant John Robertson Gillespie to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Evans, deceased, 20th December, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

1ST OCTOBER, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

87TH FOOT.

Hospital Assistant William P. Brimingham to be Assistant Surgeon, vice M. Owen, deceased, 23d September 1822

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON. Col, A. G.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

THE JOLTERHEAD FAMILY.

(*Continued from Page 724.*)

THE ECLAIRCISSEMENT.

My Grandfather, in conducting his guests through the different suits of apartments, before dinner, descanted most fluently upon the life and history of each ancestor, as he shewed the portrait to the company. At last my grandfather was about to conduct them through the apartment containing (as he supposed) the family wardrobe: as he was turning towards the door of that apartment, a servant whispered him, that another guest was arrived. Turning towards Mr. Home of Paxton, my grandfather said "Paxton you are well acquainted with our family wardrobe, have the goodness to conduct the company thither until I return." Addressing the Earls of Home and Marchmont, he apologised, "I regret, my Lords, I am obliged to leave you: the Earl of Landerdale is just arrived. Paxton will shew your Lordships the ancient habiliments of our ancestors: when the Earl of Landerdale has tiffed and adjusted his dress we will have the honour of joining you."

Paxton now conducted the company to the wardrobe; and a more ludicrous scene, than now presented itself, would be difficult to conceive. I omitted to mention, in the last chapter, that, when Jolterhead, and the Gipsies, carried away all the robes of his ancestors, they hung up their own in the place. The midshipman's dress, worn by Jolterhead, and a few of the original dresses, were regularly hung up next the door of the apartment: this satisfied the servant when he popped in his head at the door, once a week, that all was right. And as for the old woman who sweept out the apartment, she put no great value upon old clothes; and imagined it little better than folly to keep such lots of useless *whirligigums*; and often laughed in her own way at the "whigmeleeries o' the gentle folks."

The whole party was into the middle of the apartment before they perceived the *real* state of affairs. Mr. Home of Paxton being the deputed conductor, all eyes were directed towards him: he stood amazed, with open mouth, for several minutes. The Earls of Home and Marchmont retired in disgust. The rest of the company marched off in detachments; and when they met in the drawing-room before dinner, the whole company was split into committees. Each was endeavouring at an explanation; and as many spoke at the sametime it was difficult to collect the substance of the various speeches on the occasion. Mr. Home of Blackader-mount being the most noisy, at last obtained silence, and went on as follows:—"Guid faith I'll wager the best gimmer o' a' my flock that I ken fat's come o' Wedderburn's auld claise. About three months sinsyne, ae evenin' as I was comin' hame frae the fair o' Dunse, I met a' the Gipsies o' father Taite's gang: the hale batch was clad frae tap to tae, in sic adro out-landish way, that ye wad hae tane them for a company o' strollin' players: ane had on a dress like an antient knight; anither like a cornel o' some marchin' regiment: some were drest like the gentles o' auld times and the whole had auld claymores, muckle jocktaleg whittles, an' rusty pistols. There was sic a crowd comin' alang the road wi' them, that they a maist gar'd my mare cast me; they made sic a noice wi' their flighterin, an' rattlin auld rusty daggers, as I passed them. I hae na the least doubt, but a' the whirligigums they had belang'd to Wedderburn's wardrobe. Had I thought so at the time, I wad hae examin't them mair narrowlie. I wager the best horse in a' my aught I'm right. Fat say ye Buskinburn? ye met them as well as me."

(*To be Continued.*)

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY 30TH OCTOBER 1822.

We were in hopes this week to have presented to our readers something new from the Parent soil, by the arrival of one or more of the anxiously expected Ships. In this, however, we are disappointed.

The Free Trader Roscoe, sailed for Liverpool on the 24th Instant.

Passengers for England.—Lieut. Metholds, of H. M. 56th Regt., Lieut. Coney, of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, Cornet Knox, of H. M. 17th Dragoons, and Mr. F. D. Briggs.

The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. Wyndham, arrived from Surat on the 24th Inst. with an Arab vessel in charge detained we understand in consequence of having Slaves on board.

On Saturday last, that fine body of men, the 1st Batt. 3d Regt. N. I. embarked in Boats bound for Kutch.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.—28TH OCT.

The King on the prosecution of
Major Isaac Kinnersley,
versus
Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm, & Co.

This was a case of Libel and occupied the attention of the Court the whole of the day. It was founded upon a letter written by the Defendants to the Prosecutor in the course of their agency transactions with him, questioning, (as argued by the Counsel for the prosecution) in a manner tending to provoke the p[rosecu]tor to fight a duel,) the correctness of [cer]tain assertions made by him, and subsequently publishing such alleged libel [and] communicating the same official[ly] to his Excellency the Commander in [Chief] again to the Governor in Co[uncil]

We have not time to go into a detailed Report of the proceedings, and must therefore content ourselves with briefly stating, that before the close of the case for the prosecution the learned Judge directed the Jury, that as there was no Evidence against two of the defendants, viz. Mr. Shotton and Mr. Malcolm they must acquit them. This was done on the motion of the learned Advocate General, who was retained for the defence, and who stated that their Evidence would thus be available, if required by the other defendant Mr. Bax the remaining partner of the Firm, who it appeared had signed the letter in question: Messrs. Shotton and Malcolm were accordingly acquitted.

The trial then proceeded, and after a minute and patient investigation, during which much legal knowledge was displayed, the Jury retired for a few minutes and returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

At a future period, we may probably have it in our power to give a full report of the summing up of the learned Judge, and of the whole of this important trial.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—Lieut. Clarkson, 2d Bat. 2d Regt.
Ensign R. W. Honner, 2d | 2d N. I.
Capt. M McNeill, H. M. 17th Dragoons.
Lieut. H. C. Teasdale 1st Bat. Grenadier Regt.
Lieut. E. B. Wilkins, 1st | 1st Regiment.
Capt. R. S. Sutherland, 1st | 7th Regiment.
Lieut. J. Swanson, Survey Dept.
Lieut. G. W. Kennett 1st | 7th Regiment.
Lieut. Richd. Carr, 2d | 11th Regiment.
Asst. Surgeon D. C. Bell.
DEPARTURES —Capt. C. B. James, 2d Regt.
Ensign F. Outram, Engineers.
Ensign J. F. Rebenack, 1st | 7th Regt.
Lieut. G. W. Kennett 1st | 7th Regt.
Lt. F. Graham 1st | 4th Regt.
Lt. C. H. Graham 20th Regt. M. N. I.
Captain S. I. C. Falconer Artillery.
Lieut. F. B. Fortune 2nd | 6th Regt.
Cornet W. Turner 2nd Cavalry.
Lt. Colonel N. Warren H. M. 47th Regt.
Cornet S. Poole 1st Cavalry.
Lt. F. Ottey 1st 2nd | 10th Regt.
Ensign Stockley 2nd | 4th Regiment N. I.
Ensign Hart 2nd | 11th Regt.
Captain R. S. Sutherland 1st | 7th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS —Oct. 24 h Grab Keemame, Detained by the H. C. Cruizer Thetis for having Slaves on board, Syrang Sumsoodeen from Surat,

The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieutenan H. Wyndham, in charge, from Surat.

25th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed from Tankaria Bunder

DEPARTURES —Oct. 24th Ship Rocoe (Free Trader) N Morison to Alipie and Liverpool.

26 The H. C. Cruzer Thetis, Lieut. H. Wyndham [illegible] Malabar Coast?

[illegible]ned Kotch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy to [illegible]

[illegible]rab Brig Hamoody, Syrang Sheriff ally to Surat.

[illegible]hed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed [illegible]an.

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]scoe.—Lieut. Methold, of H. M. 56 Regt. [illegible] Briggs, Lt. Coney of H. M. 4th Lt. Dro[illegible]et knox, of H. M. 17th Lt. Drogoons.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Bombay Merchant, for London.
Lord Castlereagh, for do.
Cumbrian, for do.
Sophia, for Bussorah.
Bussorah Merchant, for do.
Khulely, for do.
Kusrovey, for do.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.

Sept. 27th, Ship *Larkins*, H. R. Wilkinson, from London 30th April, Madeira 22d May, and Madras 13th Sept. Passengers, from London: Mrs. Wilkinson; Mrs. Mary Bryce; Mrs. Norman; Mrs. Ferrar; Mrs. Hume; Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Peirson; Miss Buckley; Miss Helen Marchant; Miss Maria Yates; Miss Jane Cox; Miss Sarah Smith: Miss Charlotte Smith; Master Wm. Smith; Master Henry Smith; Master James Smith; Master L. Smith; Dr. James Bryce; Captain Dalgarns, 7th Regt. N. I; Captain Buckley, 18th do. do.; Lieut. Norman, H. M 41st Regt.; Lieut. Ferrar, do. do.; Lieut. Hume, do. do.; Lieut. Smith, Quarter Master, do. do.; Mr. G. Spry, Cadet; Mr. Robert Smith, ditto; Masters J. Ferrar, and F. Ferrar; Mr. H. Lundie, Merchant; Mr. George Johnson, free ditto; Mr. J. Peirson, ditto From Madras: Lieut. Col. Yates; Lieut. Warren; Mr. Murry, Midshipman, H. M. Ship *Liffey*; Mrs. Sarah Oman; Mrs. Yates and 4 Children.

French Ship *Nouvelle Alliance*, Gauthern, from Bourdeaux 31st May. Arab Ship A *bassy*, Ally Rohman, from Muscat 30th Aug. Do. do. *Puttah Mobaruk*, Abdulla Mahomed, from do. 24th do.

Sept. 29 Ship *Fort William*, A. Glass, from London 22d May, Isle of France 23d Aug and Madras 20th Sept. Passengers, from London: Mrs. Bellaney; Miss E. Broders; Miss S. Broders; Mr. C. Bellaney, Assistant Surgeon H. C. Service; Mr. Cathcart, Writer; Messrs. W. Ferguson, Mair, Carnegy, M. Cravy, and Lowis, Free Merchants; Mr. Van Haythuson, Cadet. From Madras, Messrs, Croxford and Boxque.

Turkish ship *Cubbrass*, Werriggee, from Muscat 23d Aug.

OCT. 1. Ship *Earl Kellie*, R. Edwards, from Eskapelly 18th September, Dutch Ship *Baroness Vander Capellen*, Cambernon, from Ostend 27th January, and Batavia 9th August, Ship *Hashmy*, J. J. Denham, from Eskapelly 18th Sept, Schooner *Highland Lass*, C. W. Eaton, from Madras 12th Sept. and Coringa 18th do Arab Ship *Moonsoory*, Mahomed Bensacan, from Muscat, and Aleppee 24th August.

Departures (None.)

Vessels gone to sea Sept. 30. *Juliana*, *Isabella*, *Ernanad*, and *Mary* schooner.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour.—Oct. 1. *Camoens*, *Felicitas Fort William*, and *Earl Kellie*,

At Kedgeree. Baroness Vander Capellen, and *Hashmy*

At the New Anchorage. H. M. Ships *Prince Regent*, and *Asia*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 7th, Bark Dolphin, Captain George East, from Calcutta 15th, Vizagapatam 26th Coringa 28th September. and Masulipatam 4th October.—Do. Brig Lion, Capt. J. Winter, from Coringa 30th Sept.—8th, Schooner Roza, Captain J Anderson, from Coringa 21st Sept. and Masulipatam 5th Oct.—Do. Brig Diana, Captain F. Gautier, from Vizagapatam 26th, and Coringa 28th Sept.—9th Ship Ceres, Captain H. B. Pridham, from Calcutta 16th and Vizagapatam 25th September, and Masulipatam 5th October.

DEPARTURES.—October 7th, Ship Venus, Captain George Dawson, for the Southward.—9th Ship Union, Captain A. Fornier, for Mauritius.—Do. Brig Ariel, Captain J. Mathyesz, for Colombo.—11th Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike, for Quilon, and Bombay.—Do. H. M. Ship Liffey, Commodore C. Grant, C. B, for Trincomalie,—Do. Brig George the Fourth, Capt. P. Barnott, for Trincomalie.—12th, H. M. Dauntles. Captain Gambier, for Trincomalie.—14th, Ship Flora, Capt. Sheriff for Covelong.—Do. Ship Ceres, Captain H. B. Pridham, for Calcutta.—Do. Ship Daphne, Capt. Chatfield, for Manilla.

LIST OF SHIPING IN THE ROADS.

Brig Lutchmy, Captain S. Bordeaux.
Brig Horatio, Capt. J. Fudwell.
Brig Diana, Captain F. Gaufirer.
Brig Lion, Captain J. Winter.
Bark Dolphin, Captain George East.
Schooner Roza, Captain J. Anderson.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

On the Saturday, 12th October by the Venerable Archdeacon, Barnes, Captain Manson, of the Regt. of Artillery to Miss Honner.

On Saturday 26th Instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H, Davis, Mr. Patrick Crichton, to Miss Ann Woodford.

BIRTHS.

At Seroor, on the 23d of October the Lady of Captain Henry Pottinger, Collector of Ahmednuggur, of a Son and Heir.

On Thursday the 24th Instant, Lady of the Revd. James Clow Minister of the Scotch Church of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

At St John's Cathedral, on Saturday last, the 14th September, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Mr. Thomas Frisby, to Miss Mary Ann Marchand.

At Cawnpore on the 24th August, at the House of Major Farris, Ordnance Commissariat, Lieutenant W. Simonds, 2d B. 9th N. I. to Miss Cecelia Angelo

BIRTHS.

On the 8th September, the lady of Major Alexander, of a daughter.

On the 9th September, Mrs. Charles Scott, of a son.

On Monday, the 16th Instant, Mrs. Francis Andrews, of a Daughter.

At Chinsurah, on the 12th September, the lady of J. R Vos. Esq. M. D. of a daughter.

In Park Street, on the 12th September, the Lady of J. Betts, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 14th September, Mrs. G. S. Dick, of a Son.

On Saturday the 14th September, the Lady of D. Bryce, Esq of a Daughter.

At Allipore, on the morning of Sunday the 15th September, Mrs. M. C. Radcliffe of a Son.

DEATH.

At Chinsurah, on Wednesday morning, the 10th September, Louisa, the Infant daughter of Mr. Thomas William Betts. aged 1 month and 10th days.

At Dalnaghur Factory, near Commercolly, on Thursday the 6th September, Abraham Bailey, Esq. for many years an Indigo Planter in Jessore, aged 46 years. His Corpse was sent down to Calcutta, and interred between 5 and 6 o'clock on Monday evening.

At Agra, on the 26th August, Margaret, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Colonel D. Macleod, aged 1 year, 6 Months, and 16 days.

At Dehli, on the 1st September, Lieutenant Colonel W. A, Thompson C. B. late in Command of the 2d Battalion 28th Native Infantry and the Garrison of Dehli.

The commuuity of Letters in the East has sustainep another loss, by the death of Lieut. Colonel WILFORD, who expired of debility, at Benares, on the 3rd Instant.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, the 10th inst. at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Chaplain, Capt Robert Gibbing, Assistant Quartermaster General, Kutch Force at Jaulna, to Frances, second daughter of Major Henry Yarde.

BIRTH.

On Thursday, the 8th instant, the Lady of John Arathon Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on Saturday. the 12th inst. in the bosom of her family, Frances, the beloved Wife of Mr Wm. Grant, Senior Examiner in the Revenue Board office, to whom for upwards of 19 years that they were married she never once gave cause of offence.

She died in less than an hour after the birth of her 5th daughter and 11th child, in the 39th year of her age, to the inexpressible grief of her justly affectionate husband, and seven surviving children

Her form was pleasing.
Her deportment noble.
Possest of ev'ry virtue, ev'ry grace that could adorn her sex.
She was religious without superstition,
Prudent without meanness.
Generous without prodigality.
The tender mother, the sweet companion, and the steady friend.

She bore the inevitable stroke with her usual unshaken fortitude and breathed her last in the arms of her disconsolate husband.

Such inestimable treasure for so long a time, was the Lord pleased to give and now hath he taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Calcutta.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs.	205	0 *a*	206	0	per 100
Dubloons,	30	8 *a*	31	8	each
Jors, or Pezos,	17	8 *a*	17	12	"
Dutch Ducats,	4	4 *a*	4	12	"
Louis D'ors,	8	4 *a*	8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190	4 *a*	190	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,	3	6½ *a*	3	7	6 each.
Sovereigns,	9	8 *a*	10	0	
Bank of England Notes,	9	8 *a*	10	0	

MEDICAL REPORT,

CALCUTTA, THIRD WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1822.

(*For the Bengal Hurkaru.*)

Much of the last week's Disease has subsided. And new cases not having occurred in the same proportion, there is on the whole, a satisfactory decrease of ill health. The state of the atmosphere as indicated by the Thermometer has *been* much the same as that of the last week—not varying above a degree.

Less Rain has fallen; but the heat of two or three nights (especially those of the 17th and 19th) and one of the following mornings (18th,) were oppressive in excess, leaving the restless individual sufficient time to reflect upon and *enjoy*, this frequently participated LUXURY OF THE EAST of *laying awake all Night!* The most prevailing Disease continues to be FEVER; and among the Natives as well as Europeans. In both, the attack is accompanied with a greater degree of debility than usual, requiring a proportionate variation in the treatment to counteract.

Colds, with their usual attendants Cough, &c. have continued to prevail but in a less degree, with few cases of *Bowel Complaints. Chronic.* (or long continued) *Diseases* have remained much the same.

FEMALE Diseases have been less frequent. CHILDREN have suffered less—upon the whole; but more generally from *Febrile* attacks than any other: and in general recovering from their late *tormentor* BOILS; but on account of their cessation, *several* doses of PURGATIVE MEDICINE should be given, at such intervals, as circumstances of strength, &c. will allow; but by no means making those intervals *longer* such caution renders absolutely requisite; needless procrastination defeats the intention; and leaves the Constitution liable to much worse consequences from the attacks of other Diseases. It is therefore, a caution which cannot be too strongly enforced upon the attention and anxiety of Parental solicitude.

The visitations of that terrific Malady CHOLERA, have not ceased. Several well authenticated cases have occurred this week, tho' happily not within my own immediate circle of practice.*

Durhamtollah Saturday 7th Sept, 1822. P.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, September 25.*

EFFICACY OF ACIDS IN CHOLERA

It will therefore now be necessary to notice *the superior efficacy of* ACIDS in Cholera, as promised on the 7th—A patient having mentioned to me the very remarkable, not to say astonishing effects of *the Acid Elixir of Vitriol*, in the cure of Cholera Morbus- that it was said to succeed in every case, and required but two or three doses,—if so many—to remove the disease. I became extremely desirous to ascertain the truth of so important a fact, by applying to the source of their information, (a Mr. Watts, Indigo Planter, then in Calcutta), who spoke of its efficacy in the highest possible terms. I soon after witnessed its effects, and was surprised at the success which attended its administration; 40 drops being given in a little water, and repeated as circumstances required. In general the first or second dose entirely stopped the symptoms, the cold sweat ceased, and was succeeded by an agreeable warmth, diffusing itself gradually all over the body, and the patient soon recovered—sooner, if afterwards aided by a little hot and strong Brandy and Water.

As the Acid Elixir of Vitriol was an old preparation, not always procurable* I determined to simplify the medicine,† by giving the sulphuric acid, which forms its basis simply diluted with water in the same proportion, of one part acid, to four of water, of which from 20 to 40 drops form a dose, to be repeated as frequently as the urgency of the case may require. But finding that the vomitting might be farther acted upon, and the Medicine rendered more agreeable, I adopted the following form for general use. I have had the satisfaction of finding it so efficacious, as to render farther alteration needless, viz.

Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, i. e. the strongest Oil of Vitriol,	....	....	....	30 drops
Peppermint water,	....	....	....	½ pint
Syrup of Ginger,	....	....	....	1 table-spoon full.

Give one Table-spoonfull immediately, and repeat it every five minutes, or as frequently as the symptoms my require: and as they abate, at longer intervals. If it cannot be prepared at a regular shop, it must be remembered, that the acid should be of the concentrated, or strongest kind; not in any way weakened, as is often kept for sale in the Shops,—much less must it be that *diluted* kind, called Spirit of Vitriol. The acid, thus being procured and ready, the Peppermint water may be easily made of sufficient strength, by adding 30 or 40 drops of Essence of Peppermint to half a pint of water,—and the Syrup of Ginger may be procured from the preserved ginger.

The success and advantage of this Acid Medicine appears to me to exceed that of any other I have either seen or known tried, and which I believe includes in regimental and private practice, every mode that either reading, reflection, or conversation could suggest, not any, or all of which combined, has proved so generally successful as the acid plan, in the immediate abatement of symptoms, and removal of the attack. From a variety of circumstances, as delay, mistake of the case, &c. every plan has failed and must fail: but this is by far the most uniformly successful of any I have witnessed, in I believe as many cases, as have fallen under the observation of any one Practitioner,

At the same time, it is *essentially* necessary, to employ the usual *external* means, by the constant application of bottles of hot water over the Bowels, and to the soles of the feet. This mode of dry fomentation being preferable to any other from its combining every facility and advantage of heat, repetition &c. without any hazard of giving the patient fresh cold: and only requiring that the corks of the bottles be well secured, by the cloth or flannel which surrounds them. BRANDY and WATER, very strong and hot, given in small quantities, as a Table Spoonful or two occasionally, is a very useful auxiliary, and when the patient has sufficiently recovered from the symptoms, some gentle medicine, be given to relieve the Bowels for which any mild Purgative may be used, as Rhubarb, with a few grains of ginger to prevent griping, or Castor Oil, if the stomach will retain it, but by all means avoiding all *mercurial* preparations: probably a solution of *Cream of Tartar* sweetened to the palate (and called Imperial Drink) might be the most proper, and form a part of the acid plan, equally useful and agreeable!

As the thirst of the patients is *extreme* during the paroxysm, so do they as ardently and piteously *implore* for water. This must not be indulged: to allow it is Death, as I have seen in several cases of convalescence where the free indulgence of water, when supposed safe, has destroyed the patient in a few hours and having seen many endure as much from this almost insufferable symptom, as from the Disease itself and without any mode of relief being known, while the indulgence of thirst was decidedly fatal, yet Patients often desire it at the known risk of their lives. It affords me extreme satisfaction to add that I have since ascertained this most distressing symptom of destructive thirst may be entirely relieved, and completely removed, not only with perfect *safety* but great *advantage to the patient*, merely by KEEPING THE HANDS CONSTANTLY WET WITH VINEGAR! and which I am the more solicitous to mention, as it was an accidental discovery in a similar case: which I have ever since adopted and recommended with unvarying success!

It may not perhaps be improper to add, that having been repeatedly solicited to give the prescription for the *Acid mixture*, especially by friends leaving the Presidency, their accounts of its efficacy among their own servants; or the Dandies on their passage up the river, affords a pleasing confirmation of my own ex-

* But surely it would be the height of *arrogant presumption* to make the practice of *any one Individual*, however "he may visit patients of *all* ages—of both sexes—*rich* as well as *poor*, and in almost *every quarter* of Calcutta, and *its suburbs!!!!*"—the test or standard of Health or Disease—much less when expressly referring to such a *Death's Harbingers as* Cholera in such a City as Calcutta—ever teeming with myriads of new comers, exposed to all its exciting causes! and not one thousandth part of whom can possibly be known *to*, much less visited *by* any ONE Practitioner!

* It is made thus—but not included in the present Dispensatory:—Sulphuric Acid, 1 oz.; Aromatic Tincture, 4 oz.; add the acid by degrees, stirring the mixture with a silver or wooden spoon,—as the acid precipitates the aromatics,—the tincture is a needless addition: hence the advantage of simplifying the medicine.

† Simplicity forms the essence of excellence in every science, especially medicine; where it constitutes the grand test of professional ability. Any fool can make a plain subject difficult, while it is the end and aim of prefection to make a difficult subject plain.

perience, expressed in terms of equal surprize and pleasure at its efficacy in relieving cases, where in some instances the patients were thought to have been dead. And as I have stated the manner in which I first came to the knowledge of such a remedy (in its general principle,) it may I trust be allowed me, that I can have no other motive (where there is no merit,) than the earnest recommendation of a Medicine, that has proved *unusually* efficacious in a disease whose very first appearance is *Death like*! and by stating the particulars so simplified, that it may be prepared in any situation (and kept ready for use.) if it should be thought worthy of a trial, and found to merit the encomium hitherto deserved, perhaps a communication to the Editor might tend to increase its utility by *practical proofs*. My own experience in this Horriffic Disease, has unfortunately been great, especially in a Regiment of Europeans; and I can truly say, that I have never seen any medicine or medicines so *generally* efficacious as the *acid* one thus received on that account.

Durhamtolah, Sept. 23d 1822. *P.*

P. S. The *external* use of Acids, by mixing 2 parts of *nitric acid and with one of water*, and applied upon the body over the Bowels, until the skin becomes discolored, to raise an immediate blister, which is the case in a few minutes has relieved in as short a time, as was evinced in a case this week. It is a plan recommended by Mr. Surgeon Powell, of Bombay. It was tried also at Cawnpore last year with success, and is mentioned in the Edinburgh Medical Journal for October 1 22, p, 543. I have had no experience of this, but was happy in finding such a corroboration of what is stated in the above Report. The subject will be renewed next week.

[*Bengal Hurkaru*,—*Sept.* 26.

MEDICAL REPORT

For the Fourth Week in September.

The state of the atmosphere has continued much the same as during the last week, not varying in temp. obove 2 Deg. Heat and moisture have continued to prevl, and *therefore*, (it may, perhaps, be said) the of Disease has continued much the same also, Fevers still continuing to be the predominant disease. *Female* and *Infantile* complaints are however rather less frequent. Cholera still continues its destructive visitations and affords the most dreadful *practical proof* that to deny, is to belie its existence. Every means therefore that affords any probable hope of relief, must be as desirable as important, and those would be stamped as traitors to the public, who should either deny their necessity, or withhold their pablication. Since in many situations, and under many circumstances, only one surce of relief among many, may be procurable—and hence the advantage of giving publiccity to every means that is likely to succeed in affording relief under pangs the most dire and fatal, that can attack suffering huminity! Hence therefore the propriety of renewing the subject of the ast Report,—on the Efficacy of Acids in Chollera. (*To be Continued.*)

COB-WEB.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

To the EDITOR of the India GAZETTE.

Sir,—Since the community of Calcutta has been lately alarmed for a recurrence of that scourge of India, the Cholera; and more especially, since some few of our society, whom we must ever lament, have fallen victims to its ravages; no feasible mode of attacking that insidious disease with success, can, in our present knowledge of the means of its prevention or cure, be deemed unacceptable to the public. I send to you, therefore, for the information of your readers, the following remarks on a powerful but hitherto neglected medical agent which I have myself used with very general and decided success, in the cure of Indian Cholera.

In the present age of enquiry and rasional doubt on most subjects of a speculative kind, it would be unfair on any part to anticipate either implicit or even very general credit for the efficacy of this remedy in the cure of a violent disease, especially when from the prevailing feeling and temper of mankind it has, from a want of philosophic attention and credit to the assertions of our forefathers, only been mentioned in terms of ridicule and contempt.

All, therefore, that I require from Medical men and the Public, is a fair and impartial trial of the remedy proposed; and when I offer the suggestion not as one of my own, but that of the most celebrated experienced and philosophic Physician in Europe, to whom I am indebted for the original idea, I have only to add, that in no fewer than 300 cases of decided Cholera, I have in the years 1818, 19, 20, found it singularly successful. I shall at a future period communicate to you the result of my practice in Cholera by the sole adhibition of this wonderful medicine; concluding in the mean time by mentioning, that the Cob-web, of the black spider, of our stables and godowns, carefully collected and freed from dust by washing with water, drying in the sun, and after reducing to powder, made into pills of 5 grains each, any number of which may be given, till the symptoms abate or terminate; has been the usual mode of preparation I have used while a tincture may be also made from the substance by strong spirit of wine, of which 100 drops may be given for a dose, and frequently repeated.

The following is an extract on the article Cob-web, from the work on Febrile Diseases, more particularly of the West India Islands, published in 1817, by that venerable and dignified medical character Dr. Robert Jackson, late Inspector of Hospitals in the British Army.

COB-WEB

The spider's web, and even the body of the spider has been, and still is employed by the vulgar of some countries, as a remedy for the cure of ague and fever; but, when mentioned by medical writers for such virtue, it is for the most part mentioned only to be ridiculed; or it is supposed to produce the effect, which experience proves it to produce, by impression of abhorrence at the idea of swallowing a spider, or a spider's web. It is within my own experience to establish its claim to all the virtues that have been ascribed to it for the cure of intermittents; even to demonstrate, to the conviction of the most prejudiced, that it possesses virtues in allaying pains and spasms and other forms of irritation superior to opium or any known remedy—without connection with abhorrence; for, as given by myself, the patient has always been altogether ignorant of the nature of the remedy that was given to him. The knowledge of the virtue of cob-web in curing intermittents is old and vulgar; but, it was not until the beginning of the present century that I knew of it, and that experiment was made, under my own direction, which ascertains the fact—as to its virtues. It took place in the hospital of the army depot in the year 1801. Some cases of intermittent fever, the most of them the produce of foreign or aguish countries, had been long in the sick list of that hospital, obstinately resisting, or only temporarily yielding to bark, arsenic or mercury—singly or in alteration, administered with every possible attention to circumstances. The effect of cob-web,—a fact mentioned to me some short time previous by the late Dr. Gillespie of Edinburgh, occurred to me on this occasion. Perplexed by the obstinacy of the intermittents in question, I determined to make trial of it, and I directed that a quantity of the purest should be collected from the cellars of the hospital, and made into pills of four or five grains each—without communicating my purpose to any one. Four cases were selected for the experiment: to these four persons two pills were given with my own hand, at intervals of two hours, commencing six hours before the usual time of the return of the paroxysm. The pills acted like a charm: the paroxysm did not return, and health was actually restored—in some speedily, in others slowly. The effect was more than expected: and, as cob-web seemed to be a substance of power, cob-web pills obtained a place among the formulæ of the hospital pharmacy. According to the practice adopted at that hospital, the more ordinary formulæ were carried in a tray by a dispenser at the time of the visit, given when they were prescribed, and given under the eye of the person who prescribed; consequently an opportunity was thereby furnished of noticing the immediate and direct effect of their action. It was thus observed that, if cob-web was given as here stated, previously to the expected return of the paroxysm, the return was effectually prevented; if given after the paroxysm had commenced, the symptoms of distress instantly vanished and the patient speedily regained his usual state of health. It was further noticed that cob-web not only arrested the course of intermittents, but that it removed—almost in the manner of a charm, various forms of irritation, pain, spasm, delirium, vomiting, griping in the bowels and other threatening symptoms common in continued fever; such, at least, as were principally manifested on the sentient system and organs of loco-motion:—it was of no marked value where congestions or inflammations existed in the substance of internal organs.

I had been in the habit of prescribing cob-web from the year 1801, and had great dependence on its virtues in different forms of disease; but as it did not appear to me, in comparing substances, that the web, which is produced by the spider within the tropics, is the same with that which was employed in England, I included cob-web in the requisition for medicines for the windward and leeward island station for the year 1812. The Apothecary-General failed to procure it: the Director-General of the medical department of the Ordnance was more fortunate, or more industrious. He caused a considerable quantity of it to be collected—and he transmitted it to the Ordance surgeon stationed at Barbadoes. Experiments were made in the hospitals of that island with what was thus obtained:—the results corresponded with what is stated above. The cob-web failed in no instance, as administered by the surgeon of the Ordance, to prevent the return of febrile paroxysms of the distinctly intermitting type: it even rarely failed to relieve the more alarming symptoms of the remittent or continued, unless such as depended on deep congestion, or actual inflamation in the membranes or substance of internal organs. It failed in two cases, and in two cases only of distinct intermittent in the West Indies—in so far as fell under my own observation. The subjects were both mulattoe boys: the one had contracted the disease at St. Lucia; the other, in the district near Montego Bay in Jamaica. It was given to the first without sensible effect: in the second, it was given and failed likewise; but the experiment was not very fairly made. I have stated briefly the introduction of the spider's web into medical practice.—and noticed the general results of its action. I think I may venture to say that it prevents the recurrence of febrile paroxysms more abruptly, and more effectually than bark or arsenic, or any other remedy employed for that purpose with which I am acquainted: that, like all other remedies of the kind, it is only effectua as applied under a certain condition of habit; but

that the condition of susceptibility for cob-web is, at the same time, of more latitude than for any other of the known remedies. The cob-web was rarely given before the subject was prepared by bleeding, emetics or purgatives; and, given to a subject so prepared, it seldom failed to effect a cure comparatively permanent; relapse, or conversion into another form of disease being upon the whole a rare occurrence where the disease had been suspended by this remedy. If the cob-web was given in the time of perfect intermission, the return of the paroxysm was prevented if given under the first symptoms of a commencing paroxysm, the symptoms were suppressed, and the course of the paroxysm was so much interrupted that the disease for the most part lost its characteristic symptoms. If it was not given until the paroxysm was advanced in progress the symptoms of irritation, viz. tremors, startings, spasms and delirium—if such existed as forms of febrile action, were usually reduced in violence, sometimes entirely removed. In this case, sleep-calm and refreshing, usually followed the sudden and perfect removal of pain and irritation. Vomiting, spasms and twisting in the bowels, appearing as modes of febrile irritation, were also usually allayed by it: there was no effect from it where the vomiting or pain was connected with real inflammation or progress to disorganization. In cases of febrile depression, deficient animation and indifference to surrounding objects, the exhibition of eight or ten grains of cob-web was of often followed by exhilaration:—the eyes sparked; the countenance assumed a temporary animation: and though the course of the disease, might not be changed or the dangers averted, more respite was obtained from a pill of cob-web than what arises from or belongs to the action of wine, opium, or any thing else within my knowledge.

Further, the power of cob-web has been tried, and its good effects have been proved in other forms of irritation besides those that are strictly febrile, In spasmodic affections of various kinds, in asthma, in periodic head-aches, in general restlessnesses and muscular irritabilities, its good effects are often signal. The cob-web gives sleep, but not by narcotic power:—tranquillity and sleep here appear to be the simple consequence of release from pain and irritation. Cob-web has also been applied locally,—under my own eye, to ulcerated and irritable surfaces with singular good effect. At first, the pain which it occasioned was sharp,—but it was momentary; and the surfaces which had been painful, irritable and untractable to other applications for weeks or months, were healed up in the course of two or three days at farthest:—the experiment was made on superficial sores only.

I have not made a chemical analysis of the substance in question; for my chemical knowledge is not of the kind which would enable me to conduct the opperation correctly. The cob-web may perhaps be thought to belong to the class of poisons; but it is somewhat singular that I have not been able to discover much difference of effect from a dose of ten grains and from a dose of twenty. The changes induced on the existing state of the system, as the effect of its operation, characterize it as powerfully stimulant. 1. Where the pulse of the arteries are quick, frequent, irregular and irritated; they become calm, regular and slow—almost instantaneouly after the cob-web has passed into the stomach: the effect is moreover accompanied, for the most part, with perspiration and prefect relaxation of surface. 2. Where the pulses are slow, regular and nearly natural; they usualy become frequent, small, irregular.—sometimes intermitting. 3. Where languor and depression characterize the disease: sensations of warmth and comfort are diffused about the stomach, and increased animation is conspicuous in the appearance of the eye and countenance. 4. The cob-web, applied to a bleeding surface, occasions a very sharp and transient pain:—the bleeding instantly ceases.—The cob-web here recommended is the produce of the black spider which inhabits cellars, barns and stables: that which is found upon hedges in autumn does not possess the same power, if it be actually of the same nature."

Your most obedient Servant,
SATURNUS.

Banks of the Neelabundy River.
W. Provinces; Sept. 10, 1823.
Sup. to the India Gaz. September, 30.

EVENING DRIVE.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I was visited a few evenings ago, by my friend Bob Dasher, who wished me to take a drive in a Curricle come out of the Builder's yard only the day before. The evening being inviting, I consented to accompany him, and we drove on with a velocity that made me tremble for the safety of my skull. We made a detour on the environs of the Town, and afterwards went towards the Course, where I found objects enough to gratify my contemplative turn of mind.

This public resort of Calcutta, presents a motley appearance to the eyes of one unaccustomed to such a scene. The visitors to it have each a peculiar object for joining in the assemblage; some go there to display their splendid equipages; others to exhibit a gaiety of dress, while many run to it for no other purpose but to see, or to be seen—

> 'Their aims as various as the roads they take,
> In journeying through life.'

Here is seen the Merchant, after the daily calculation of Profit and Loss, lolling in a chariot, but his mind still fraught with busy schemes for adding to his already accumulated stock. Here the great Officers of the State seek a respite from their diurnal labour of planning Rules and Regulations for the management of the affairs of this extensive Empire. Here the Convalescent, pent up during the enervating influence of solar heat, comes in pursuit of "health in the breeze." Here are also seen Editors of Newspapers, (begging your pardon, Sir,) who, after exerting themselves to cater for the Public, and to serve up a dish suited to the various tastes of their readers, sally forth in quest of a change, more pleasing to the eyes, than uninteresting sight of types, ink-bags, and printer's devils. The amorous swain too is seen, perhaps an hour before the Coursing time, waiting in anxious expectation of his beloved Fair one, on whose appearance he sets off in full trot, and soon comes alongside the carriage of his Charmer; her smiles abundantly repay the trouble he undergoes, and his previous long watching is entirely obliterated from his memory,

Before our finally quitting this ground, we encountered a few jolly Sons of Nepture, carrying a pretty good cargo of liquor on board, and obstinately occupying that part of the Road where the crowd of carriages, &c. was greatest, "Why don't you move out of the way?" exclaimed Bob. "Why, your honor," replied one of them, "you can see as how we are steering a middle course, for fear of running foul of the shoals which appear on both sides of us." Heaven bless your honest souls, said I, you can never mean any offence.

On our return home I could not help expressing my astonishment to my friend Bob, at the number and variety of the vehicles I had witnessed a few minutes before; what a deal of employment they must give to the Coach-makers of the Town. It was impossible for me to refrain from admiring the state of perfection, at which these articles of fashion had arrived; as few, very few of them, were of an ordinary stamp. It would surprize our ancestors, thought I, were it possible for them to witness the wonderful improvements of the present age. Human ingenuity is, I suspect, without bounds; and what we now consider as the acme of skill, may a few years hence be regarded with that indifference which we at present shew for the imperfection of many things of days gone by. Thus the rapid stride of Time is closely followed by extraordinary contrivauces of human efforts, and every day gives birth to something new or strange.

THE HERMIT IN TOWN.

July 27, 1822.

INTEREST ON ASSETS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Although it be not expressly laid down as *a right* in any Law Treatise which I have consulted, yet as it will doubtless prove satisfactory to many of your readers to obtain positive information on a subject which is of considerable importance to the community, I venture to start the question, in the hope that some one learned in the Law, will favor the public with his sentiments upon the subject.

Is an Executor or Administrator liable or not *before* the expiration of a year and a day, to pay Interest upon assets coming into his hand?

The practice prevalent in the Agency Establishments of this Metropolis, is, that Interest is generally allowed upon all sums realized on account of Estates in the same manner as in other accounts: liable to the usual charge of five per cent. Commission. When assets are locked up in Company's Paper, a sale is effected thereof, and what bore Interest prior to the sale, would afterwards, if Interest was not allowed, cease to bear any, if the Executor was not *conscientious* enough to grant it. Now, can an Executor, who does not choose to grant any, be *compelled* to do it? If not, *he benefits* to the manifest *loss of the Estate*, and virtually receives *eleven* per cent. and upwards, when only entitled to *five*.

Except by Agency Establishments, Interest in *not granted*, but can satisfactory reason be assigned, *why it is not?*

AN INQUIRER.

N. W. of the Greek Church,
September 25, 1822.
Cal. Jour. Sept. 30.

ANECDOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR,

I have often heard it affirmed that you are a Son of Old Neptune; so, taking the [illegible] granted, I am confident I shall find [illegible] the JOURNAL for the insertion of [illegible] Anecdote which regards a Britis[illegible]

In the year 1810, the Dow[illegible]

lying in Dock at Sulkea, had the misfortune to lose one of her crew by the name of ISAAC SOUTHERALL; since that period the poor fellow's ashes have rested in peace, unnoticed and unknown, except to a few.—A day or so ago a Seaman of the LOTUS made his appearance before a respectable inhabitant of the above place, to ascertain the resting place of his late shipmate, that he might place a stone which he had brought out from England in his chest, over his Grave.

Here is an act worthy of a British Sailor of one of Old England's best defenders: These are the deeds which render us proud of our country and our home.

A SEAMAN'S FRIEND.

Bengal Hurkaru Sept. 30

Story—The Raja of a certain kingdom having tried four thieves, condemned them to death. After three of them had been put to death, the last one, who was very cunning, said he had an address to make to the Raja, and that they might afterwards deprive him of his life. With this he went into the presence of the Raja, surrounded by the guards, and addressed himself to him to the following purpose: "May it please your Majesty to enforce the sentence you have passed upon me after a trial of the extraordinary power I possess of making a tree which would produce golden fruits." The Raja returned, "Since you do possess such a power, why did you not make use of it instead of that abominable art of stealing?" "But" replied the thief, "it must be observed that unless the seed be sown by one who has never in his life committed a theft in any respect, it will not produce the plant." The Raja accordingly had small seeds of gold made by a goldsmith and gave them to each of his courtiers, with directions to sow them. The courters said, "We have been engaged in performing the business of the state, and have enriched ourselves thereby; so we cannot with propriety affirm that we never have committed any theft." They also added that the Raja was the proper object for sowing the seed; to which he returned, "I myself cannot boast of being free from the guilt, for I recollect, when very young, of having eaten a sweetmeat without the knowledge of my mother who had secured it.', The thief concludes the affair with the following observation; "Now since all of us are guilty of the same crime, why am I alone to lose my life?" These words of his made the Raja and all his courtiers laugh, and served to set him at liberty.

[*Native News.*

[*Bengal Hurkaru.—October* 2.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Four arrivals were announced in the Shipping Report of yesterday:—The PHŒNIX J. Weatherhead, from Port Jackson the 20th July, the ELIZA, R. Gibson, from the Mauritius the 27th of August, the CALCUTTA, J. R. Strogan, from [illegible]tavia the 6th ultimo; and the ELIZABETH, [illegible]int, from Kistnapatam the 24th ultimo.

[illegible] Extra issued from the Bankshall, we [illegible]he PHŒNIX, bound through Torres [illegible]7th of August, struck upon a [illegible]ot laid down in any Chart) [illegible]Northern extreme of Murray's [illegible]thern extreme S. E. by E.--- [illegible]detached from the Main Reef about quarter of a mile, 150 feet long, and 50 broad,--and knocked off her Rudder. On the 5th day after the accident, it was replaced by a temporary one, which has brought the ship with safety into this River, a distance of 5,000 miles.

The following is an Extract from the Report of the Ship ELIZA, Captain R. Gibson, from Mauritius 24th August, Covelong and Madras, 24th September.

"There has been a gale of wind at the Cape of Good Hope, several Vessels lost, and many Houses blown down. It took place on the 5th August, 1822. Dispatches arrived at the Mauritius, by H. M. Sloop CYGNET."

These vessels have not yet been productive of any further intelligence; however we have the promise of being favoured with some Sydney Papers, and when received shall avail ourselves of the information they may contain.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—On Thursday last (the 26th September) Mr. Wheatley, lately arrived from Europe, was sworn in as a Barrister of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

(*Ben. Huraku, Oct.* 5.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM THE CALCUTTA EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT.

(OF YESTERDAY.)

BENGAL STAPLE ARTICLES.

		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
CASTOR OIL, 1st sort,	-	19	8	a	20	0
COCOANUT, OIL 1st sort,	-	14	0	a	15	0
COTTON, Bheerghur, screw'd		0	0	a	0	0
Bandah,	- -	15	0	a	15	8
Jaloon,	- -	13	0	a	15	8
Beermurghur,	-	0	0	a	0	0
Cutchora,	- -	10	8	a	12	4
GRAIN, Rice, Patna,	-	2	2	a	2	4
Patchery, 1st,	-	2	4	a	2	8
Ditto, 2d,	-	1	14	a	2	0
Moongy, 1st,	-	1	6	a	1	7
Ditto, 2d,	-	1	5	a	1	6
Ballum, 1st,	-	1	7	a	1	8
Rauree, 1st,	-	1	7	a	1	8
Wheat, Dooda,	-	1	2	a	1	3
Guncajalla,	- -	1	1	a	1	2
Gram Patna,	- -	1	0	a	1	1
Dhall, Urruhr, good,	-	1	7	a	1	8
GHEE, Cow, 1st sort,	-	25	8	a	26	0
2d sort,	-	21	10	a	22	0
Buffalo 1st sort,	.	25	0	a	25	8
2d sort,	-	0	0	a	0	0
INDIGO, No Quotations						
LAC, Dye, (Factory)	-	50	0	a	90	0
Ditto, (Native,)	-	20	0	a	35	0
Lake, Do.	- -	6	0	a	19	0
Shell, 1st sort,	-	12	0	a	16	0
2d sort,	-	7	0	a	7	8
Stick, Burdwan,	-		none			
Sylhet,	-		none			
OPIUM, Patna,	*per chest.*	4330	0	a	4340	0
Benares,	-	4220	0	a	4230	0
SUGAR, fine white, strong grain,	*per md.*	9	2	a	9	6
Benares, 1st sort, New,		9	0	a	9	2
Ditto ditto 2d ditto,		8	10	a	8	12
Ditto Old, 1st ditto,		8	0	a	8	4
Ditto ditto 2d ditto,		6	12	a	7	0

INDIGO—The market has been very quiet since our last, the quantity of the new crop that has yet arrived is very trifling; we heard of a small sale of very inferior Jessore two days ago, at 295 rupees, in bond: higher offers have been made and rejected for finer qualities.

COTTON—Continues dull, and sales confined principally to natives, for country consumption; At Mirzapore it appears to have risen a little: the prices quoted on the 24th ultimo for new Bandah was 19 8, for Jaloon 18 3, and for Cutchoura 19 4 per local maund; At Jeagunge, 26th September, new Bandah was stated at 15-12 Jaloon at 14 4 to 14 8, and Cutchoura at 12 8 to 13 per maund: sales during the week 45,000 maunds, all for country consumption; stock 56,000 maunds.

SALTPETERE—Continues in fair demand: we have no alterations to state in prices; a heavy stock in the market.

SUGAR—Has been rather dull this week.

GRAIN—Generally in limited demand; sales going on at our quotations.

PIECE GOODS—The market has been rather languid since our last, but prices continue firm at our quotations.

MUNJEET—Has advanced about one rupee per maund, since our last; sales have been effected in it this week at our quotations.

SPICES—Pepper continues in fair request, at our quotations, Mace and Nutmegs in limited demand; Cloves firm at our quotations, and sales, going on in them; Ginger has advanced considerably since our last, and in brisk demand.

METALS—Iron and Steel steady at our quotations; Sheet-Copper looking up, and the stock decreasing; Pig-Lead advancing, sales are going in it at our quotations. Tutenague and Spelter in good demand, considerable quantities have been exported lately to the west of India.

EUROPE GOODS—The market continues very heavy; our quotations are almost nominal; Fine Table Cutlery may now be quoted at 40 to 50 per cent. advance; course Woolens, scarlet bears the highest price.

FREIGHT TO LONDON—On Ships now under despatch, may be stated at £ 3-10 to £ 6 per Ton.

Madras.

OCTOBER 14th 1822.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 10d. per. } nominal.
Madras Rupee
at 90 day's sight 1s. 11d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 2s. per do.

On Bengal.—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper.—Remittable 21 per cent. prem.
Unremittable 16 " "

The QUARTER SESSIONS commenced on Thursday, and terminated on Saturday last. The transcript of the Calendar given in the last *Courier* contained all the cases that were tried. The Grand Jury was formed of the following Gentlemen.

Francis Fauquier—Foreman

George Moore,	Hugh M. Elliot,
John Hery Piele,	Thomas Gillebrand,
George Arbuthnot,	George M. Knox,
George John Hadow,	T. S. Fanning,
Richard Clarke,	Robert John Hunter,
Solomon Nicholls,	Anthony E. Angelo,
Edward R. Sullivan,	C. A. Thompson,
Josiah M. Heath,	Daniel Elliott,
Æneas R. M'Donell,	J. S. Hall, and
William Hudleston,	Joseph Pugh, Esqrs.
Edward Dent,	

The charge usually delivered on these occasions was given by Mr. JUSTICE GREY with great conciseness and perspicuity—the learned Judge commenced by congratulating the Jury on the state of the Calendar, which he observed contained fewer cases than on any occasion for a series of years, and in comparison with former Sessions was highly creditable to this populous Settlement and to the Police. The chief part of his observations relate to a case which was utterly rejected by the Grand Jury, and being thus satisfactorily disposed of we shall best further the ends of justice by suffering no report of the very able and clear definitions laid down by the Judge in respect to this singular charge.

The cases reported in our last were thus disposed of—the Bill against *Sashoo* for murder was thrown out by the Grand Jury, and the remaining five were returned true Bills.

Hugh Maclean charged with having wilfully

stabbed Harriet Maclean with intent to cause her death, was found guilty of a common assault only, and was sentenced to suffer imprisonment for one year.

John Hodgers was convicted of the wilful murder of his comrade, and the awful sentence of the law was pronounced with great feeling upon the unfortunate malefactor by the *Chief Justice* Sir EDMOND STANLEY.

Mootoo and *Carropee* were found guilty of uttering counterfeited coin—the former was sentenced to six months imprisonmet and hard labour, and the latter, being a woman, to the same period of imprisonment without the labour.

Chinnyen and *Tinda'oyen*, convicted of Burglary, were ordered to be transported for life to Bencoolen.

The Goal, was then delivered and the Sessions closed.

[*Ap. to the Mad. Courier,—October* 15.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

No. 12. SCRAPS FROM MY PORTFOLIO.

29. *Hereditary Disease of a Mendicant.*

Dining lately with a convivial party, a few miles from town, the following adventure happened.

The cloth being removed, and the glass beginning to circulate, a man very slovenly, as well as raggedly dressed, introduced himself cap in hand to the company. Surprised at the conduct of our host, in permitting such a person to intrude himself, we were about to call the landlord for an explanation, when the man undertook to apologize for himself, and exculpate the people of the house, who he declared had not seen him enter.

The singular impudence of the fellow, added to the peculiar stile of his address, so superior to that of the vulgar, excited our curiosity, and we were anxious to be informed of the motives that could induce a person of his athletic form, and youthful appearance, to submit to the humiliating and precarious profession of a common beggar.

'An hereditary disorder, gentlemen, replied he, 'which has brought several of our family to their graves, even before they arrived at my age. I have myself been discharged as incurable from every hospital appropriated to my particular malady. This, gentlemen, obliges me to adopt this disagreeable method of supporting a miserable existence.'—'But your complaint?' replied every one of the company. 'My delicacy, gentlemen,' returned the mendicant, 'will not permit me to disclose the nature of my disease in so public a manner; but if any gentleman will retire with me into another apartment, I doubt not that I shall give him such satisfaction, as cannot fail to operate in my favour.'

It was accordingly agreed that a wag of the faculty should attend him into the next room; who, returning in a few minutes, exclaimed, with much apparent concern—'Poor fellow! I do, indeed, recommend him as a real object of your benevolence; and shall begin with subscribing a shilling for his relief.' The fellow then went round with his hat, and the collection being pretty successful, he retired, uttering a thousand benedictions on the kind-hearted gentlemen. As soon as he was gone, some of the company became very importunate with the young surgeon respecting the man's complaint which it was unanimously agreed he was now bound to reveal; and, as he was convinced that the fellow had by this time taken care to secure his retreat, he immediately informed us, that

LAZINESS *was the incurable disease which had afflicted this man from his infancy, that he gave him a shilling to open the subscription, and that, in fact, we were all bit!*

30. *The ambitious Orator.*

A certain member of parliament having heard many speeches in the House, to the great applause of the speaker, grew ambitious of rising to rival glory by his oratory; and accordingly watched for a favourable opportunity to open. At length an occasion presented itself: It was on a motion's being made in the House for enforcing the execution of some statues; on which public-spirited motion, the orator in embryo rose up solemny, and after giving two or three loud *hems!*—spoke as follows:

"*Mr. Speaker, have we laws, or have we no laws?—If we have laws, and they are not observed, to what end then were those laws made?*"

Saying this, he sat himself down, his chest heaving high with conscious importance: when another member rose up, and delivered his thoughts in these words:

"*Mr. Speaker, did the honourable gentleman who spoke last, speak to the purpose, or not to the purpose?—If he did not speak to the purpose, to what purpose then did he speak?*"—which set the whole House in such a fit of laughter, as discouraged the young orator from ever again attempting to speak.

31. *Which do we require most, the* SUN, *or the* MOON *?*

A Lady, observed in company one day, 'how *glorious* and *useful* a body the SUN was'—'The SUN, to be sure,' says an Irish gentleman present, 'is a very *fine* body; but in my humble opinion, Madam, the MOON is much more *useful*: for she affords a light in the *night time*, when we really want it; whereas, we have the *Sun* with us only in the *day-time*, when we have no occasion for it!'

An Egyptian mummy, forfeited for the non-payment of duties, was sold at the Custom-house, Plymouth, on Friday last, for 455*l*.

AMERICAN WIT.—AMERICA AND RUSSIA; or the *ons* and the *offs*.—If we may judge from the formidable list of witnesses summoned up by Mr. Politica in defence of the claims of Russia on the North West Coast, the contest between that Power and our Government will not be speedily settled. Techine *off* Choldil-*off*, Serebronic-*off*, Krassilni-*off*, and Payc-*off*, are a few of the authorities by which he hopes to urge us *off*, and warms us *off*, from our settlements on that part of the Continent, and if these fail, no doubt his august master will send some old Plate-*off* to drive us *off* force us *off*, and Kutus-*off*. These will no doubt be met by the Administrati-*on* at Washingt-*on*, who will summ-*on* President Jeffers-*on* and Madis-*on*, Ambassador Middlet-*on*, Secretary Thomas *on*, Judges Livingst-*on*, and Jons-*on*, and Reporten Weat-*on*, to establish their pretensi *on*; and should these fail, the last resort will be had to General Jacks-*on*, who will no doubt, dash *on* towards Columbia river and take *off* the heads of all the *offs* that can be sent to oppose him.

32 *Extempore Lines.*

'An union on principle,' cries FOX, 'I require!'
'An union on principle,' says PITT, 'I admire!'
Still this union's delayed, and on very good ground;
For where, pray, is principle now to be found;
Our principal s—t—m—n are unprincipled jugglers.
Our principal m—ch—ts unprincipled smugglers:
Our principal r—ch are unprincipled knaves;
And our principal p—r their unprincipled slaves.
Thro' court, city, and country, we vainly pursue
A phantom much talk'd of—but never in view.

33. *Epigram.*

So fair I thought your face and mind,
I wonder'd much that half mankind
Were not of wits bereav'd;
I've had you now three weeks to try,
And wonder how the devil I
Could be so much deceiv'd.

RIGDUM FUNNIDOSS.

Madras Courier, October 15.

COMMODORE GRANT gave a grand Ball and Supper at his Residence on Thursday evening last. Most of the Families composing the Society at Madras were present on the occasion—the dancing was kept up with great spirit until a late hour, when the Company separated, highly pleased with the Entertainment which had been prepared for them.

THE COMMODORE embarked under the usual salute on Friday last, when H. M. Ships *Liffey* and *Dauntless* got under weigh, and stood to the Southward. It is understood that *The Commodore* does not return to Madras for some time after the Monsoon.

[*Govt. Gazette,—October* 17.

English News.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS MONDAY, MAY 6.

Nothing of importance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS MONDAY. MAY 6.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

The Marquis of LONDONDERY moved the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the Agricultural Distress Report, and that the Speaker should leave the chair.

Mr. ELLICE, in a speech of considerable length, opposed the going into a committee, on the ground that none of the resolutions intended to be submitted to the house were such as he could vote for. The present Corn Bill secured to our farmers a complete monopoly at present, and looking to general prices, that monopoly was likely to continue in existence for years to come: he should therefore, prefer its being suffered to remain, to changing this system just now, and leave the subject untouched until another session, when it would, of course, be better undestood.

The Marquis of LONDONDERY rose in pursuance of his notice, to propose his first resolution, (that for advancing money on agricultural produce). It was found that the quantity of corn brought into the markets this year was nearly double that of the early part of any other year. This not merely indicated a superabundant produce, but the farmers had been led by the circumstances in operation, to go

e ..er to the market in such a number as were very ruinous to the markets. As to the possibility of permanently raising the price of corn by any system of laws, he believed that notion was nearly exploded. The present measure neither could nor would raise the average price throughout the year, but it would have the effect of making a more convenient distribution of the supply. The advantage of it, therefore, was, that if it did no good, it would at all events do no harm—(Hear! from the opposition.) This was no small advantage; for when they were trying experiments, it was surely a consolation to reflect that no harm could result from the measure. The noble lord concluded by moving the first resolution, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that his Majesty be enable to direct Exchequer Bills to an amount not exceeding one million, to be issued to Commissioners in Great Britain, to be by them advanced under certain regulations and restrictions whenever the average price of wheat shall be under 60s. per quarter upon such corn, the growth of the United Kingdom, as shall be deposited in fit and proper warehouses.

Mr. CURWEN agreed with the noble lord that this measure could do no harm, while it might possibly have beneficial effect. Under such circumstances, he thought it would be most unwise, on the part of parliament, to refuse its assent to it.

Mr. LEYCESTER thought that the house should be extremely cautious in adopting any measure which was calculated to raise the price of bread.

Mr. HUSKISSON objected to the present resolution. If there were any one article in which it was desirable that government should refrain from lending any pecuniary assistance, it was perhaps the article of corn. He would ask those hon. members who were most conversant with the circumstances connected with the trade in corn, to say what effect would have been produced by such a measure, had it passed in the last session of parliament. He would even ask his noble friend himself, who must well recollect the state of the corn market in September last, whether the operation of a loan of two millions would not probably have raised the price to 80s. and produced all the consequences of opening the ports—consequences which, in his (Mr. H.'s) opinion, had been much exaggerated? He had had the curiosity to examine the prices of corn in the last year. On the 8th of September the price was 55s. 8d; on the 29th of the same month it was 70s. 8d. being an advance of 30 per cent. in the course of twenty days. Now, if large purchases, had been made on speculation at this juncture, the price would probably have risen to 80s. 8d. and the ports would consequently have been opened.

Mr. BANKES thought that government should actually purchase to the extent of a million; because that would conduce more effectully to the general good than the present scheme.

The Marquis of LONDONDERY had no very fond hopes of the extent to which this measure would relieve the agriculturists—he had no paternal feelings for the measure itself; and if the hon. member by whom it was originally proposed, together with that majority of the committee by whom it had been supported, would not now raise their voices in its behalf, then he would not divide the house upon it, but leave it to it's fate.—(Hear hear.)

Mr. BROUGHAM opposed the measure as mischievious, as at best ineffective in its result, and painful in its consequences.—(Hear hear.)

A number of country gentlemen delivered their sentiments on the resolution; generally condemning it as useless or mischievous.

Lord LONDONDERY said, that after what had passed in the discussion, and as those with whom the resolution originated had not supported it, he felt it his duty to move, that the resolution should be withdrawn—(hear hear.)—The resolution was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. BROUGHAM wished to know whether it was the Noble Lord's intention that the second resolution should follow the first?—(a laugh).

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY,

The house went into a committee on the Agricultural resolutions.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY rose; and said he believed they were all agreed that something ought to be done to regulate the importation of corn, by a duty. Not less than 5 plans had been submitted, all of them endeavouring to aim at some change in the existing system. But he now wished to come to the three principal questions which he had to offer to the consideration of the committee. The first was, as to the precise point at which the ports should be opened. The maximum now fixed was 80s., but when the price rose to that amount, the ports, by the existing law, were opened, without any regulation whatever. With the exception of the Hen. Member for Somersetshire (Sir T. Lethbridge), and the Hon. Member for Wiltshire (Mr. Benett), who had proposed two resolutions in opposition to the principle, they were all agreed that there ought to be some corresponding relaxation of the price at which foreign corn should be imported. He had himself proposed that the ports should be opened at 65s, subject to a duty of 20s, which, (adding 10s., the expense of bringing the corn here) would make the charge 30s., and the whole amount 95.—a price that, he thought, would be a complete protection. However, before any thing practical was decided upon, public opinion was to be consulted. He knew that an idea pravailed among a great body of the agriclturists, that it would not be expedient to open the ports before the price rose to 80s. But he felt no alarm at the proposition of the Hon. Member for Portarlington, or at that of his Right Hon. Friend; for if the duty was to be of an operative character, it was better to begin early than to wait till a glut of foreign corn, was thrown into the market. He had thought that the great tide of foreign Corn would be regulated by a duty with more effect, if it began at an earlier period than 80s.: if the British Market were not opened until it had reached that price, *the torrent of foreign corn would accumulate and swell, and when set at liberty, it would roll over rather in an overwhelming cascade them in a regular stream.* (Hear and laughter..) He did not himself propose any alteration of the price at which foreign corn should be admitted. Yet, as there was a great mass of foreign corn now in the warehouses, he thought it would be advisable to allow it to be brought into the market sooner than the law, as it now stood permitted. It was quite clear that, in the present unnatural state of supply, no fixed duty could be adopted, for it must be regulated with reference to the price in the market, which now was not to be taken as a standard for ordinary years. He could wish that the house were to get rid of the complexity of the law with respect to the averages; but this was not the time for making the experiment. Public opinion was against it. How could he persuade? those to try it who were against lowering the prices of corn from 80s. to 79s. the quarter? If however, he could for a moment bring himself to believe that it would be wise or prudent to adopt the propositions of the hon. member of Somersetshire, or that of the hon. member of Wiltshire, he should readily give either his support; but he found that both were at variance with every principle of sound policy. A fixed duty would certainly be very desirable; but it was not to be reconciled to the price in this country, which must always be influenced by that on the continent. An influx of foreign corn must invariably keep the market down, and he knew of no remedy against the effect of importation but to take, in aid of duty, an import price. He was willing to allow that it might be advantageous if the principle of an import price could be got rid of altogether, but at present that was quite impossible. He knew there were many who wished, if possible, to get rid of the corn laws by some measure which should be conclusive. Such a measure was certainly very desirable, but he was persuaded that this was not the time for carrying it into effect. He thought it better to take the sense of the committee on the three first resolutions, and then come to the scale of duties. It would be better to take the sense of the committee on the proposed duties descending from the highest rate. The Noble Marquis then moved the third resolution of the committee, stating the price at which the scale of duties under which foreign corn imported shall cease.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE said, his proposition was grounded on the ancient laws regulating the corn trade—laws which a few years ago were unhappily deviated from. Every one who had spoken said a change in the corn laws was necessary, and the present he thought the time for such a change. He considered the state of the market required a protection of 35s. when he was informed by a merchant in the city that wheat could be delivered to him at 26s. a quarter. The cost of production rened protection necessary here, in order to enable us to grow corn to advantage. Why, with respect even to another article, butter, he knew that 1,400 firkins of that article were sold at 56s., whereas it could not be raised here under 78s. The Marquis of Buckingham was an authority on this subject, and he had said that Buckingham butter would not bring 6d. a pound, while the Dutchman, who bought his cargo could sell his butter at 6d., and make a profit of 3d., which he would continue to do as long as the English farmer had no adequate protection. In fact, owing to what causes he could not say, "we had outgrown our own consumption." If the people, the yeomanry of the country, were not driven to despertion, they would still be loyal; and he trusted that *the abominable political economy which now prevailed would soon be done away.* The people looked anxiously to the house of Commons for relief, and he hoped the house

would join with him in carrying *his fair and equitable resolution.* The hon. member concluded by moving the following resolution as an amendment to that proposed by the noble lord (Londonderry :—

"That it is expedient, for the protection of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom against foreign competition, that the following rate of duties shall be payable, and paid, on the import of any productions of foreign countries similar to those of our own soil; and that, subject to such rates and duties, the import of all such productions shall, whenever the Ports shall open under the present law, thereafter remain free for the import of all such productions, viz. .—

Wheat.....35s. per quar.	Hemp.....25s. cwt.
Meal.....10s. cwt.	Hides..... 2d. lb.
Flour.....14s. cwt.	Tallow.... 20s. cwt.
Rye.....26s. 6d quar.	Seeds.....28s. cwt.
Oats.....13s. 6d quar.	Butter.....56s. cwt.
Pease.....26s. 6d. quar.	Cheese.....37s. 4d cwt.
Beans.....26s. 6d. quar.	Poultry, £33 per cent. *ad valorum* according to price current
Barley, Bear, or Bigge..20s. quar.	Apples..... 5s. per bush.
Wool..... 1s. lb	Pears..... 7s. bush,
Flax.....20s. cwt.	

All things not enumerated £33. per cent. *ad valorum.*

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said it was a matter of difficulty to enter on a subject like the present, especially as the house must be rather bewildered by the statements of the noble marquis (Londonderry.), and, perhaps, astonished by the unnecessary and unjustifiable proposition of the honourable member (Sir T. Lethbridge.) The hon. baronet still wished to keep up the price of corn—a measure which in his (Sir F. Burdett's) opinion could never effect the object of those who thought otherwise. He should almost apologise for thus occupying the time of the house, as he really knew not whether the noble lord was in joke or earnest.—(Hear, hear.) He knew not if he might not apply to the noble lord the line of the song which began with "Cease your funning."—(Hear, hear.) The noble lord introduced a measure which he admitted to be against his own decided opinion. Surely the noble lord must have a singular notion of the house of Commons; he must well know his power over hon. members, when he thought of persuading them into the adoption of measures, of whose utility or necessity he could not persuade himself. He (Sir F. Burdett) knew not whether the noble lord would to-night declare if he were the foster-father or the midwife of his own resolution, or whether, as he did last night, he would call forth the real parent of a proposition which was strangled at its birth. The proposition scarcely caught the vital air; and though it was recommended by the noble lord in a speech of three hours and a half's length, still he laughed at the whole matter as a joke, and was so ashamed of it, that he called forth its real father to sustain all the disgrace attaching to so lame an offspring. —The noble lord referred the agriculturists to the old cure—time. Time had been referred to for the last seven years; but, in place of acting like a good physician, it had only tended to aggravate the disease. Without the gift of prophecy, he might safely say that time would only render the present distress the more unbearable. The house would not forget, that in the early part of the session the noble lord had come forward with an harangue, which he, for one, could not understand; but the manner in which his proposition of advancing £4,000,000. for some particular purpose or other had been received had I convinced him that it would not do. Surely there never had been a set of ministers who found themselves in such a predicament! The hon. gentleman who had last spoken had said something about the confidence of the public. Confidence! In God's name in what? In the house of commons? It had shown so much confidence in the noble lord, that the country had lost all confidence in it.—(Hear.) The noble lord's principal proposition had not been supported and there was an end of it. He really wished that the noble lord, when he talked of assenting to any proposition, would tell them whether he was in earnest or not, that they might not find, after the fatigue of a long debate, that he had been diverting himself. The noble lord was a bold man—he was like a ship which had lost its rudder—but his heart did not fall him, and he trusted to some chance or other to throw him into some port at last. But they were at the mercy of the storm—they could gain no shelter as long as such an administration continued. He would conclude by saying, that the low prices depreciated currency made the high taxes insupportable; and if that was not a good ground for a change of ministers, he knew not what could be the foundation of such a change.—(Continued cheers.)

Mr. ROBINSON.—If the house was disposed to agree with the hon. baronet, in thinking that that was the fittest moment for throwing out invectives against ministers—(loud shouts from the opposition)—he thought it would have been better to have brought forward a motion for that purpose in a more direct and unequivocal form.—(Cheers from the opposition.) Respecting the corn laws, he had never thought them good ones, but he had agreed to them as the alternative of two evils.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, as to any duty upon importation, he thought there was no scale applicable to it.

Mr. RICARDO said he was fully persuaded that part of the evil arose from the corn laws, and therefore he thought the present a proper time for legislating on the subject; though he agreed that much was owing to the altered value of the currency, and the high rate of taxation. On looking to the operation of the law, the house must observe, in the first place, that by prohibiting the importation of corn, we necessarily raised the price above that of other countries. And what was the consequence of this? That in case of an abundant harvest, the price must fall so low that the farmer would be able to send his corn on profit into foreign countries; and so far the law must be detrimental to him. What would be the situation of the farmer in scarce seasons? Having the smaller quantity of corn, it was true he got the better price; but just as he was about to do so, the ports were thrown open, and he was prevented from deriving the profit to which he was fairly entitled. The evil was a higher price of corn in this than in other countries; and the way to remove that evil was by permitting corn to be brought from other countries into this. The measure by which he would propose to facilitate this object was by imposing a duty of 10s. a quarter on corn inported when the price came up to 70s., and allowing a bounty of 7s. a quarter upon corn exported from hence. This would afford an immediate remedy to the inconvenience of an abundant harvest, by enabling the farmer to export his corn. On the other hand, he did not propose that the duty should be fixed at 10s. at once, but that, in the present distressed state of the country, they should protect the farmer, beginning with 20s. and decreasing gradually to ten. Another part of his plan was, to allow the corn at present in warehouse to be taken out on paying a duty of 15s when the price amounted to 60s. It had been said that this would be injurious to the farmer, but as soon as the price reached 64s. he had the market to himself, without any competion from the foreign grower, for it was not until the price was at 70s. that foreign corn was admitted into the market. When Mr. Ricardo concluded, there was a general cry of "Adjourn"—The other orders were then disposed of, and, at one o'clock the house adjourned.

The Manchester Guardian,—May 11.

DISTURBANCES AT BILSTON, &c.

We regret to hear that the miners still continue refractory, and the few who are disposed to submit to their masters, by returning to work, are sought after, and severely ducked, even to the very point of drowning. An attempt was made on Thursday week, at Highfields Works, near Bilston, to duck the men who had returned to their work; but the rioters were disappointed by the arrival of a party of yeomanry from Wolverhampton, who immediately dispersed the assembled thousands, and secured several of the ringleaders. A man who threw a stone and wounded the magistrate last week, when reading the riot act near Bilston, was shot through the body by one of the contables in attendance, and has since died. Some of the deluded men have lately been employed in casting bullets. We have been informed that eighteen iron-masters are ruined by a bad trade, and more failures, are expected. Six of the rioters have been committed to the county gaol. We have to add, that at twelve o'clock on Thursday night week, an express arrived at Stafford, from the Rev. John Clare, the magistrate at Wolverhampton, requesting the immediate aid of the permanent staff of the militia; in consequence of which the Adjutant (Captain Musgrave) marched for that place at six o'clock on the following morning, with all the non-commissioned officers and drummers, except such as were thought necessary for the protection of the stores of the regiment.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

On Saturday, the Staff of the Staffordshire Militia, surrounded the houses of the supposed ringleaders of the Colliers, whilst the Police officers seized 9 of them: they were conveyed to the Lock-up house, in Bilston, and underwent an examination before the Magistrates, who committed them to Stafford.—They arrived there late on Saturday. Another party of about 6 or 7 men were being marched through Wolverhampton under military escort, apparently peaceable, though not disposed to work.—A number of other failures in the Iron Trade may be expected.—*Pottery Gazette.*

All accounts from Yorkshire, particularly from Huddersfield, agree that the manufacturers were never better off, or in fuller employ. Every thing there is quiet, and no discontent.

The Lawyers complain of a most lamentable

decrease of litigation—*forumque litibus orbum*—and many of them ascribe the portentous lack of contention to the operation of a Metallic Currency. If such be the fact, we believe it is the first time that the property of *banishing* strife has been discovered in gold.

The idea of returning to a paper currency as a cure for the present Agricultural Distress—of endeavouring to remedy one evil by plunging into another, of which we have already had sufficiently painful experience, strongly reminds us of a certain exploit of great nursery fame:

"There was a man of Thessaly, and he was wonderous wise,
He jumped into a quickly-set hedge and scratched out both his eyes.
And when he found his eyes were out, with bitter grief and pain,
He jumped into another hedge to scratch them in again."

[HERALD MAY 15.

Court and Fashionables—The Duke of Devonshire, it is said, has recently received a wound from the lightening of "a lady's black eye," that may involve the creation of a Duchess in its cure!

Tell-tales say, that the rich diamond which the King has purchased, is destined to a beauteous Marchioness, "a balm to her wounded soul," for the cruel separation which will be caused by the speculated union betwixt his Majesty and a Danish Princess.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

If the reports of an impending Royal Marriage be well founded, the royal standard of female beauty must have undergone more retrenchment than ever that great master of the scalpel, Mr. Hume, could have contemplated. The bride elect is quoted, in these reports, as a perfect *Albina*—red eyes, lilly locks, vellum-skin, lathy figure, and, instead of *en bon point*, or any other of the received points of attraction, as much made up of straight lines and salient angles as the *chief d'œuvre* of Coehorn himself—*English Paper.*

Messrs. Colburn and Co. have become the purchasers of the life of Lord Byron, and it will appear in a few days.

THE LETTERS OF JUNIUS.

A claim has been set up in a recent publication for the authorship of *Junius's Letters*, in favour of Lord George Sackville, who, as most of our readers know, was disgraced for disobedience of orders at the battle of Minden. After examining the claims set up for Wilkes, Burke, &c. the author says, with respect to Sir Philp Francis.

"All external evidence is for Sir Philip, all internal evidence is against him. Thus the argument on each side neutralizes the argument on the other, and the pretension of Sir Philip vanishes. A third hypothesis is therefore necessary. The conclusion to which it should lead, should be such as is consistent with the evidence on each side, and restores to each its individual activity. Now this is done,—and perhaps it can only be done,—by supposing that Sir Philip was not Junius, but the amanuensis of Junius; that the real Junius was too high to be bought; so that, when he made his terms with government, he was contented to remain in a proud obscurity—but stipulated a boon for his scribe, and was of consequence enough to insist that the boon should be liberal. We do not, however, say that the scribe was a mere copyist: he may have occasionally conveyed useful information, and suggested useful hints to his principal; so that, to a certain extent, he might, without impropriety, be said to have been his colaborator. Almost the only fact, which we know with certainty of Junius, is thus expressed in one of his private letters to Woodfall: 'That Swinney is a wretched, dangerous fool: he had the impudence to go to Lord Sackville, whom he had never before spoken to, and to ask him whether or no he was the author of Junius.'—These few words disclose several facts:—that Junius knew Swinney and his character,—that Junius knew Swinney had called on Lord George Sackville,—that he knew that Swinney had never called on him before,—and that Junius was acquainted with the interview very soon after it took place. From this it may be argued that Junius was intimate with Lord George Sackville; it has even been inferred that he was Lord George Sackville himself. His lordship was the person to whom the letters were first atributed, and he had the reputation of possessing literary talents and habits It is known that Sir William Draper at first divided his suspicions of the authorship of Junius between Burke and Lord George, and that on Burke's unequivocal denial of it he transferred them to Lord George.—There certainly was an event in his lordship's life, which would soon him against mankind, and fill his soul with bitter hatred against the late king, against Lord Mansfield, his majesty's secret and confidential adviser in all state prosecutions, and against the Duke of Grafton, the brother of Lord Southampton, a strong witness against Lord George in the court-maritial which was held upon him. Something or other might easily have occurred, which would have extended this hatred to the Duke of Bedford.—The event to which we have referred would render concealment necessary; and after Lord George had taken an office in Lord North's administration, and accepted a peerage from the king, it must, if he had any feelings of honour, have made him desire that his authorship of the Letters of Junius, if he were the author of them, should be buried in eternal oblivion."

CHRONICLE,—MAY 4.

FRENCH BLUNDER.

The French are still worse translators than the English; and their periodical publications afford instances of misconception of meaning, sometimes extremely amusing. The *Journal des debats.* of Monday last, contains a laboured Review of a new translation of Robertson's History of Scotland, by M. Capenon, the former one we are told being *barbarous*, and the French public, of which the attention has been recently turned towards "Scotland," by the new novels, requiring the aid of a Historical Guide. The Reviewer by way of proving the barbarousness of the Scotch (which in the eyes of the Holy Alliance of that day would no doubt be considered a good ground for refusing to allow them to adopt institutions calculated to render them less so), has the following observation founded, we suppose, on Mr. Campenon's *elegant and correct* version of Robertson:—"A Presbyterian fanatic, Knox, stirred up the people by his violent preaching, Nothing proves the coarseness of that people, so much as the ascendancy which such a madman possessed over them. Old and broken down, and so breathless as to be hardly able to crawl along, he was raised to his pulpit by two zealous disciples, where he began his sermon with a feeble voice and slow action; but soon heating himself by the fire of his passions, and his hatred, he bestirred himself like a madman, he broke his pulpit, and jumped into the midst of his auditors (*sautoit au milieu des auditeurs*), transported by this violent declamation and by words still more violent" The foundation for this is an Extract from Mr. James Melville's account of Knox, given by Robertson, in a Note. "In the opening of his text, he was moderate the space of half an hour; but when he entered to application, he made me so to *grue* (thrill) and tremble, that I could not hold the pen to write. He was very weak. I saw him every day of his doctrine go *hulie* (slowly) and fair, with a furring of marticks about his neck, a staff in the one hand, and good godlie Richart Ballander holding him up by the *Oxter* (under the arm), from the Abbey to the Parish Kirk and he the said Richart and another Servant lifted him up to the pulpit, where he behoved to lean at his first entrie; but are he was done with his Sermon, he was so active and vigorous, that he was *like to ding the pulpit into blads* (beat the pulpit to pieces), and fly out of it." Honest James Melville never probably dreamt that his figurative way of speaking would be improved on to such an extent, and that his *like* would be taken for saying, in good earnest, that Knox actually beat the pulpit in pieces, and jumped into the midst of his audience. God help the author of Waverley, if his Scoth has been murdered in the manner!

But really one can hardly help feeling a little surprise that our French neighbours, of all people in the world, should take violence of declamation as a test of coarseness; they who arrogate to themselves the palm of politeness, and to whom every other people will, without hesitation, allow the palm of violence. The Scotch have always been less phlegmatic than their Southern neighbours, who are of a more pure German breed, but who ever supposed them less shrewd or attentive to their interest and capable of discerning it. We know not precisely the sense in which *grossiereté* is used, but if it is meant in that of barbarous ignorance, we may observe, that in the age of Knox, the Scots had so high a reputation for worldly wisdom, that if we are to take the laws of the period passed in the North of Germany, Poland, &c. as a test, the Jews, with whom they are always associated, held only then the second place, and that in the old German dictionaries *Scotchman* and *Sharper* are synonimous. The Scots Reformers were not less knowing than those of England, because they were more bold and daring, and had more of the national *perfervidum ingenium* in their composition.

"The English (says Sir George Mackenzie), who are a grave nation, use a too slow and grave pronunciation, and therefore I think the English is fit for haranguing, but the Scots for pleading: our pronunciation is like ourselves—fiery, abrupt sprightly, and bold."

ROYAL ACADEMY.

[SATURDAY.

The private view of the exhibition of the Royal Academy took place this day at Somerset-house, preparatory to the public admission on Monday. This is the 54th exhibition of our artists, and it is most gratifying to find that each successive year adds a new claim on their part to the patronage and approbation of their country.

WILKIES NEW PICTURE,

Chelsea Pensioners receiving the news of the Battle of Waterloo.

The picture is the largest of all those ever

d by the artist. The precise moment s that of a light horseman's bringing the *ordinary Gazette* to a number of old a pensioners, and other soldiers, occun a boosing bout round a table before the the *Duke of York public house*, at he whole scene is a portrait. The is early in the afternoon. The en uncommon pains to make his effect clear, bright, and natural. depth, and at the same time, a y of tones in the objects in the fore- ile those in the back ground touched l truth, are of a more delicate hue , at the same time, the harmony of re entire.

it is these "foreground objects" that laim our immediate attenti n; and g- objects they are for British eyes to gaze . About the centre of the picture is a table hich (as before intimated) some old Chl- pensioners and other soldiers are regaling themselves with porter and pipes. In the front of the spectator, and to the right of the table, sits an old pensioner, who was engaged in the siege of Gibraltar—with his hat cocked on one side, and his head loose upon his shoulders—*most exceedingly drunk*. His maudlin eyes, his protruded under lip, his unsteady attitude—the way in which his just extinguished pipe hangs loose in the hollow of his hand—his lean long legs, tucked up, and balanced against the chair upon which he sits—the emptied pot at his feet—all, all is the most exquisitely finished picture of stupifying intoxication that can be possibly imagined.

Above him, and well balanced upon his chair, in a see saw position, is a strapping b awny Irishman, pointing with his right hand to the pensioner, who is reading the extraordinary gazette, and hallooing (as he turns to the left) in the ears of his drunken comrade, the leading particulars of the victory; but to which hallooing, the drunken old boy appears to be as insensible as if he were a figure cut in stone.

Above him, again—standing up, and leaning forward—with open mouth and eyes—and roaring, or chuckling, in the very joy of his heart—is a black musician in the 3d regiment of Guards, dressed in the full costume of his regiment. The head of this man is a master-piece of Wilkie's art. The touch is absolutely magical; bringing the figure so th in the most surprising manner; while the gay colors of the regimental—gold, white, and yellow—are of just sufficient power to balance the more sober tints of the surrounding objects. Another such figure would have put the whole group into jeopardy. This black was a servant in Moreau's campaigns in Germany, and had been a spectator of the decapitation of Louis XVI. Going on to the ft, we approach the central figure at the table; ich is that of a fine portly old pensioner, sit- down, and conveying an oyster at the end fork to his mouth—while, looking up to omrade, who is reading the gazette, he hardly to know how to pause—even by ious intelligence which he hears—ere he the luscious morsel to his mouth. This portrait of one of those who was in the 's very earliest body guard. Above woman with a child in her arms, and t India soldier—the latter with spec- ach is looking over the gazette, as er reads it. The expression of countenance of the woman, is that of terror and apprehension respecting the fate of the regiment to which her husband belongs.

The pensioner who reads the gazette, is as much our delight as the drunken one before described. His well-cocked hat—his blue, and widely extended eyes—his transparent complexion—his half-opened mouth, giving palpable proof of most of his teeth having strayed from their strong hold—the earnest attention, and resolute determination with which he goes through the gazette, in spite of the sensible pressure of the left arm of a huge Glengary Highlander;—the whole is so happily conceived, and so happily executed, that it may be doubted whether the pencil of the artist *could* possibly go beyond it. This man is a portrait of one of the soldiers who served under Wolfe, at the capture of Quebec. To the left of him is the highlander just mentioned, turning to his right, and looking up to the light-horseman who has delivered the Gazette—while he raises his right hand, half clenched and extends his left arm against the orator, as if he meant to convey the notion that "it was impossible for the 42d to do otherwise than they did." Two or three figures are above him, turned to the messenger, and holding up glasses charged with beer or gin, in which they mean to drink his health, or success, to the British arms. Behind is the head of a trumpeter, with his mouth open—shouting for the victory; while his left arm raises a trumpet to which a small flag, is attached.

In order to finish the group round the table, we must notice the *near* figure, of which the back is necessarily turned to the spectator. This is the figure of a lifeguardsman, who happened to have a horse or two killed under him at Hougomont: and who *there*fore, strictly speaking could not be at the reading of the gazette. But who will not pardon an anachronism like this? Who would not wish those fine fellows, whose courage and blood were lavishly devoted on the memorable day of Waterloo, to find a place in *every* subject where the British soldiery are depicted? This man is sitting on a small barrel, with his leg boldly stretched out acros the picture and he leans slightly to the left, peeping over the gazette as the old pensioner reads it. His accoutrements are finely and clearly painted; affording that strength of color in the foreground, of which an artist is always anxious to possess himself. A word only about the messenger of victory. He is in his undress, on horseback, reining in the horse, who wants to trot forward; and he leans a little to his right side. An indication of a profile, rather, than the profile itself, is seen; while a red cap, with white tassel, is on his head. Let us hear no more of the *bonnet rouge* of Teniers, while our Wilkie can produce such a bonnat rouge as this! The action of the man and horse is full of grace. It was impossible to set a soldier better on his charger, and it is quite evident that he has been the bearer of this most extraordinary of all extraordinary gazettes. An artillery-man on foot, is standing by the side of him, resting on the horse. These figures close the left side of the picture.

We have thus described what may be called the central part, or *Sun*, of Mr. Wilkie's performance; but the surrounding parts may be considered as so many planets and constellations of the largest class and brightest lustre. The spectator must now turn to the right, where he will find a numerous and animated group, occupied in various ways, and expressing their joy by a variety of characteristic gestures. We have first, two or three women, with a soldier of the Oxford Blues: this soldier is dandling a child, which he lifts in the air, having apparently received it from a young woman, sitting by the side of him and adjusting her hair with a comb---These figures are admirable of their kind; the delicacy of the female being happily contrasted with the bronzed and manly visage of the Soldier,---whose long booted legs and military accountrements are touched in the happiest possible manner. A black dog known to all the army in the Peninsula, by the name of *Old Duke* ---is standing by the side of the soldier. The countenance of a young woman smiling, next to that of the Oxford Blue, is perfectly enchanting; there being less proponderance of the ochre and leaden tints than are usually seen in the female faces of Wilkie. Above these figures is the *heroine* of the group-- an oyster-woman opening oysters,* and turning round to the old pensioner reading the gazette. She is dressed in dark green; and is literally an *ad vivum* performauce. The pencil of Wilkie revels in characters of this kind. We defy the united talents of Jane Steen, Ostade, and Teniers, to produce any thing more thoroughly natural and forcible.

We must go on, and make our readers acquainted with the whole group. There is a small bay-window a little above, through which a crowd of people are pressing to hear the gazette—and in the formest is seen a serjeant in the guards, with his hand resting on the sill of the window—his head is turned on one side to listen, and if he had "three ears" he would give them—to drink the sounds of the glorious news which is imparted! This is a portrait of a brave man, well known in other achievements than those of Waterloo. To the left of him is a countenance of a very different description: full of frightfulness, and of tint as if steeped in indigo juice. This, too you may swear, is a portrait. An old veteran sailor, with a wooden leg, is standing to the left, looking, with a hard visage and fixed eye, at the reading pensioner. This is a man who served at the affair of Alcmar, and a fine weather beaten hero he looks. Above is a Portuguese woman shaking her white handkerchief above her head, as a demonstration of joy. The doors and windows of every house are crowded with spectators; while in the distance, as the figures diminish, we observe a Scotch bagpiper and a crowd about him—with a *son of Levi* shaking hands very cordially with some old crony, whom he may have fleeced in former times. From the beginning to the end—from the largest to the smallest figure introduced—there is one predominant passion, or feeling of joy and delight.

All is in harmony. The sun shine is above, and the heart dilates within;—every countenance beams with satisfaction—and without the le vulgarity of effect, the lowest orders are smile in groups and gesticulations qui of the mighty event which has brou gether. Neither the mind nor th artist seems to have fagged on you should swear this

* By the bye, are oys The ar ist, however, attention of the im introduced oyst learned note painters—t —that or the m

were conceived and executed in the very spirit of inspiration. We repeat, and we rejoice to repeat it—that our Wilkie is "*himself again*;" and we anticipate with perfect confidence the crowds that will be collected round this picture, from the moment of ingress to that of egress as the exhibition shall have opened. We hope we shall all live long enough to have an engraving of it, by the burin of Burnett or Rainbach, to hang over our chimney-pieces, for the admiration of our great-grandchildren.

[*Museum, May 4th.*

Numbers of Mankind in Ancient and Modern Times.

"Les hommes ne multiplient pas aussi aisement
"qu'on le pense."—*Voltaire.*

It is a little singular, and is proper to be commemorated here, that a controversy existed in the early part of the last century, as to the comparative populousness of ancient nations, or the contrary. One of the leaders in this debate is the celebrated Montesquieu, who writes so much to the purpose, that I shall traslate the passage.—"I have resided more than a year in Italy, and have seen only the ruins of that Italy, which was once so famous; though the present population is in the towns, they are themselves mere vacancy and a desert. There were single Roman citizens, who posssed ten, and even twenty thousand slaves, without those they used for rustic employments, and as the number of the citizens alone amounted to 4 or 500,000, we cannot calculate the entire population of this great city, without reaching to a number at which the imagination revolts.

"Sicily, in times of old, contained within its shores flourishing states and powerful kingdoms, which have entirly disappeared; it is now considerable only for its volcanoes.

"Greece is so wholly deserted, as not to contain the hundredth part of its former inhabitants.

"Spain, formerly so abundant in men, exhibits nothing in the present day but a variety of provinces almost without inhabitants; and France is an unpeopled region, compared with that ancient Gaul, which Cæsar describes to us.

"The North of Europe is in a manner stripped of its people. The times are no more, when she was obliged to separate her population into portions, and to send forth as in swarms, colonies and whole nations, to seek some new spot where they might dwell at large.

"Poland, and Turkey in Europe are almost without inhabitants,

"In America we do not find more than the two hundredth part of the men who formerly composed its mighty empires.

"Asia is not in a much better condition: that Minor, which boasted so many powerful ...hies and so prodigious a number of great ...now but two or three cities within its ...o the greater Asia, that part which ...Turks, is in no better a con... ...ersia, if we compare it with ...ondition, we shall see that ...ll residue of the po... ...ished the innume... ...ius. As to the ... the vicinity ... ...ly unpeo... ...rcassia, ...tent

...ly in their subjection, so many as 50,000 human beings.

"Egypt has not suffered less than the countries I have mentioned.—In a word, I review the different nations of the earth, and I find nothing but destruction; I seem to see a race of beings, just escaped from the ravages of an universal plague, or an universal famine.

"Africa has always been so unpenetrated, that we cannot speak of it with the same precision as of other parts of the globe, but the portion of it, which is known we see how wretchedly it has sunk, since it formed a Roman province of the first order. Its princes are now the smallest powers in existence.—Upon a calculation, the most exact that matters of this sort will admit, I think the earth does not contain now fully the fiftieth part of the human beings, that inhabited it in the time of Cæsar." I know that this representation of Montesquieu has been contravorted, and has undergone the acute examination of Mr. Hume, but the most that Mr. Hume has effected, is to throw some portion of uncertainty on the subject. It may be worth while to observe, how gross are the mistakes into which a careless observer inevitably falls upon this question of population. He goes into a village or a little town, and he is struck with the number of children he sees playing, skipping, laughing, crying, paddling in the dirt, and almost running under his horses feet as he passes along. From this, he sagaciously concludes there is no fear for the future population of this village. If he made an enumeration of the inhabitants of the village, would he find that the number of children taken together, exceeded the number of inhabitants arrived at years of maturity? The result of the American census, as we shall presently see, is, that half the inhabitants are under, and half above 16 years of age. But it has appeared from all the tables that if the present race of grown men and women did not produce children to the amount of double their own number, the race of mainkind would not be kept up; consequently, if at any given period, as in America, the children only equal the adults in number, we must depend on the recruits to be added every year, for the preservation of our species. And what is the ground of this general mistake? Simply that we see those who are born, but do not see those who die. They are consigned to the silent grave, and we soon learn almost to forget that they ever existed. Hence Mr. Malthus and others would terrify us with the spectre of an imaginary over-population. Xerxes, I suspect, understood the business much better, when he wept to think, that of the millions of men that passed in review before him in his march into Greece, not one would be alive at the end of 100 years. Every old man is accustomed to the remark, that he sees all his contemporaries dying from around him, and that he is left in a manner alone in a new world.—We depend entirely and exclusively upon the rising generation for the future population of the earth.—In a few years, I and my present readers of the year 1820, will have all left the stage, and the children that live under our roofs, or that we see in the streets will he the only men and women, to conduct the affairs and continue the race of human kind—Mr. Malthus, and men like Mr. Malthus, who have been accustomed to look with a jealous eye, and with certain feeling of terror and alarm, upon the num-

...ber of little children they meet with, ...hey maturely considered this, contempl... spectacle with a very different sentim... *God*

WINE AND WALNUT...

OR AFTER-DINNER CHIT ...

By a Cockney Grey be...

CHAP. XXXII.

The Dean had no sooner take... ture from Crispin Tucker's, than t... bookseller opened a jib door, whic... member, that went from the side of th... steep narrow stair-case, and called to L... "Jack, come down if you have any gi... hear the news." "That will not do," s... guerre, having been too often taken in ... same stratagem, "'twill not do, my old s... I've seen the lions washed too often." ... your loss," said Crispin, and then shut ... door.

Laguerre was a great newsmonger; and it w... a common amusement with the roguish Crispin, when he wanted to seduce him from his studies to join in a gossip, to play upon his curiosity, and bate his hook with the fabrication of some extraordinary report which the other swallowed with avidity.

Jack, as was his custom when he wanted Crispin, used to pretend to have sketched something lively in caricature; and then he announced it by a certain number of knocks upon the floor. The usual signal was given, and Crispin sat enjoying his impatience; saying to himself, "thump away, copper scratcher." Laguerre knocked louder still.

"What the devil do you want now," said the bookseller, again opening the door, and listening at the bottom of the stairs. "Come up, if you have any Christian charity, if not, stay down and be hanged," said Jack. "Hang me if I do," answered Crispin, "let your understrapers carry butter to cats; he that's courted by the dean and chapter, to be poet laureate to the giants in Guildhall, is no longer crony-munger with a garretteer." "If I come down, the devil may bite the feast," said Jack, "and I will not do another for love nor money." "Oh! Oh! say you so, then I must mount." So up Crispin went, muttering, "now if this is another sham cry of wolf, the devil may cry *war mutton* for me." The truth is, that Laguerre had drawn a humourous design of a tavern dinner, to which Crispin had recently been invited, and was etching a private plate of the group, which was composed from the bookseller's description of the party, who had, moreover, printed an account of the worthies to accompany the plate. These burlesques were not made public, and copies were only to be obtained by a certain number of Crispin's patrons, for their private port folios. My great uncle Zachary was one in the good graces of the bookseller and the artist, and I remember some five or six of Laguerre's comical satires in this way. That very humourous one in question I am enabled to describe from a pen-and-ink copy, made many years ago by my ol... friend Julius Rysbrac, the sculptor, and t... inscription from poor Forest's scrapbook, ... favour of a relation of Langford, the au... neer, who sold his effects.

Laguerre, who worked only by fits and ... when he was sulky with society used to s... himself in the bookseller's first f...r, ... dy in a bow-windowed back-room that ... ed over the Thames, and trembled ... half-ebb tide. Jack executed all in ... off hand. This chamber of arts was ... ed, like Friar Bacon's study, for ma... tions which are now buried in the ... hole of oblivion. Here Hogarth, in... once sojourned, and etched and e... old John Bowles, of the Black Hor...

and this reminds me of a rude sketch of the sanctorum drawn with a pen by that oddity Loitard, which I will presently describe.

I have heard Dr. Monsey describe this curious old apartment, as like one of the alchymists' laboratories from the pencil of the elder Teniers—a complete smoke-stained confusionary, with a German-stove, crucibles, pipkins, nests of drawers, with rings of twine to pull them out; here a box of asphaltum, there glass-stopper'd bottles, varnishes, dabbers, gravers, etching tools, walls of wax, obsolete copper-plates, many engraved on both sides,, caricatures, and poetry scribbled over the walls, a pallet hung up as an heir-loom, the colours dry upon it, hard as stone, an easel, all the paraphernalia for engraving, and last of all, a printing-press.

This was a press for copper-plate printing, and gave occasion, it may be presumed, for the caricature. Jack Laguerre was holding the blankets over a newly-engraved plate to take a proof, whilst Bowles was in the act of pulling the lever of the press, and Crispin Tucker kindling the charcoal fire, with his lips pouched out, like those of a black-moor blowing the French horn. Old Bowles's exclamation, when a plate was in hand, was, *bite it in deep*; in allusion to which a label from his mouth is inscribed "Jack! is it black?" to which the artist answers "black as your muzzle, 'twill print as many as the Mint," (old Bowles was nick-named Black Jack;) Crispin, at the time he is blowing the sparks of the charcoal, exclaims, "there is no more warmth in the coal, than in *the* Cornhill flint;" a fourth head is introduced in shadow behind a door, peeping in, from which also issues a label, inscribed.—

"Go tramp this griping city round,
"Go take the *Crier's* bell,
"Go cry, O yez! a wight is found,
"Who treats the artists well!!

"Who takes a Black Horse for his sign,
"He being a *driving* man;
"A rogue in the print-selling line;
"Show me his match who can!

"Whose muzzle black and brazen front
"Will never change, depend upon't,
"Until a greater Jew be found,
"To buy *engraving* by the *pound*!"
"*So says Guillielmus, the copper scratcher.*

This whimsical satire, on the authority of Mr. Bindley, alluded to the said old John Bowles, of the Black Horse in Cornhill, having boasted that he bought some of the early engravings on copper of the inimitable Hogarth, at so much per pound. And here it may be observed, that until the period when John Boydell opened his shop, at the sign of the Unicorn, corner of Queen-street, Cheapside, the English engravers worked for such low prices that a journeyman mechanic could procure more by his labour than these ingenious artists. Boydell an engraver himself, was the first publisher who established a more liberal system for the encouragement of native talent.

It was then in this litterary chamber, up one pair of stairs, that Crispin Tucker and Laguerre held their gossip about the visit from the dean. "Well," said Jack, "what is this news "then? Oh Lord! there will be rare doings on the bridge to-night," answered the bookseller. "What! an illumination! hey, Crispin?" "Yes, have you not heard the guns?" "No—what! a general illumination, my boy?" "Yes," answered Crispin laughing," we are going to set the Thames on fire!"

"What's to come next?" said Laguerre, as he stirred the air-bubbles from the aquafortis upon the copper plate with a feather; "this is an emblem of your calling, you lying fright of a poet, making bubbles with a goose-quill,"

"But this is no bubble," said Crispin, "I have had a visitor, one of the wonders of the world—yes, come on purpose to see the lions of London-bridge; and is not that *news*? Now, guess a month, and you'll be never the wiser."

The great man of the city, no doubt, said Laguerre, "and you are to be dubbed lord mayor's fool." "Guess again, you are not far from the mark," said Crispin. "Giants, and lord mayors! I know of no other great wooden worthies," said Jack, "and I will guess no more, "What think you of poet laureat of the city?" "Why," said Jack, "you would not be the first;* but what does all this mighty mystery portend?" What think you of a great don from Button's, Jack, hey? The giant Gulliver Jack?" "Why Swift has not been poking you out, sure?" "But he has though." "The devil!" said Laguerre; "he has found me out too. Why what card are you playing now? what new prank, hey?". "None on my conscience, Jack; he came bolt into the shop; we had a comical dialogue, and I smoked him at once; said I to myself, if you are not the Dean of St. Patrick, I am not the son of old Giles Tucker of *Knock Fergus*." "That's like enough," said Jack, laughing. "No, nor the son of his wife," said Crispin; "will that do?" I'm not sure that your mother was a wife," added Jack. "Well then," retorted Crispin, "as sure as he, that was called your father, murdered the saints." "Then that's sure enough, answered the lively Laguerre; "and now answer me, man, what hue and cry sent him hither?" "My wit, master Jack; my learning; but march down to the shop, and I'll let you into the secret."

Jack had mean while poured the aqua-fortis from the plate, and down they went, joking as usual all the way, when, in the midst of the story, Chrispin exclaimed, "the devil! here he is again—*mum*, Jack! t is is a secret; you are blind, deaf, dumb, and know nothing!" when in bounced the great man, with two others in his train. "Pope and Arbuthnot, by the Lord!" whispered Laguerre; "rare times, my worthy cobbler."

"Well, old acquaintance, you doubtless did not expect to see me again so soon. I have brought you a getleman whom you do know it seems;" (Arbuthnot had bought prints of him.) "Your most humble servant, sir," said Crispin, bowing; "I *have* that honour." "And another gentleman whom you *ought* to know," bringing Pope right in front of the obsequious bookseller, who, somewhat confused, bowing lower still, stammered, "This—this—is an honour I am not worthy of, reverend sir." "For why?" said Swift briskly. "For my presumption," answered the mealy mouthed Crispin Tucker. Pope smiled graciously, and shaking his head, said, "Well, well! we bring the olive-branch, good man; but yet, methinks, one of your wit, master Tucker, might be content to trade with the Muses on his own stock."

Swift had business at the Bank, and going through Stocks-market,† met Pope and Arbuthnot in the doctor's chariot, when the doctor desired the coachman to "pull up," and asked, "Why, mister Dean, what brought you to this part of the world?" "Why," replied the dean, who could not bear to be questioned, "what brought me here? why, as the clowns have it, *my legs*;" when recollecting himself, for his imagination was prompt at a frolic, "but as they refuse to carry me to London-bridge, where I fain would go, you, and that other idler, may make room, and set *me* down, and then you may record one beneficial act to save a misspent day," opening the door, to let down the step for himself. "stay a while—not so fast," said the doctor: "you have only your own consent, bold man; we admit you here but on one condition, namely, that you return with Pope and I to Cork-street, and take your mutton." "Well, well, come, I strike the bargain, here in open market," said the dean; "'tis of no use haggling in these times, *for many words pike not the measure*; is not that a true saying, my pretty maid?" addressing himself to a plump market-woman close by. "Yes, your worship," said the laughing jade;" and I wish you'd write it on the pump there," pointing to the base of king Charles's statue; "for I warrant you it would be doing more service among our wrangling neighbours than all your preaching in the pulpit."

When he had got into the carriage, Swift cried clapping his hands, "Now I have you, boys; *the Fates, you know, will have it so*; and you," turning to Pope, "shall be brought face to face with your rhyming rival; for I have paid the rogue a visit, and he is the veriest original within the sound of Bow-bell." Pope smiled; "Doctor, we are caught in one of his snares again." "Yes," said Arbuthnot;" but if Swift does not have a care, for all his wiles and stratagems, his clerical caput may yet reverence on the gate among the other rebels; and I do think I should know his front—the native bronze would glisten in the sun!" "Yes" replied Pope, "the dean's head, like the saints of old, will shed lustre *post mortuum*." "What think you of that, Swift? there's a Twickenham grace! hey!" said Arbuthnot. "Think!" said the dean;" why how the geese gabble when they are netted. Faith, you and Pope, one had thought, were too old birds to be caught with chaff! ha, ha, ha! and so you would know me by my front, forsooth.

"Tam the miller is dead,
Tam the miller is dead;
Set up in the tower
For stealing of flour,
And there he sits modding his head."

Thus gayly did the worthy triumvirate drive on to Chrispin Tuckers's.

* * * * * * *

"But where is this portfolio of Laguerre's? Jack has not given us the slip, sure," said the dean. "It would not surprise me if he had," replied Crispin, "he is grown the shyest man alive!" when, going to the passage he added, "yes, your reverence, he has taken himself out at the side door, and I shall see no more of him to-day. Jack will never exhibit his handy works but when he is in the humour, and that of late is not often." "Poor Laguerre," said the dean, "I know him of old; Jack was not born for a misanthrope, and we must meet again."

"Well, gentlemen, are you for Corkstreet?" said Arbuthnot, looking at his watch; "so master Tucker, farewell, and many thanks for the amusement you have afforded." "But we have not seen this etching of the dinner-scene," said the dean, "and mister Pope came here on purpose, having a taste for carricature." "Not I," said the poet. "Well, well, for roguish squibs and audacious traits of character." "Not exactly so neither." "No, nor for a spirt of graphic humour I suppose, no stomach for wit and drollery. What a sour monk. Well, doctor, you and I are under no spiritual restraint, we dare carry dispensations in our pockets to length when we list, so a fig for the Vatican, and let us see this said group of Jack Laguerre's."

The bookseller laid the sketch upon the counter, when his illustrious visitors were mightily amused by the oddity of the characters it exhibited. "What variety of *genus* of the same *species*," said Pope "one would have thought that these turtle-loving gentry were a plump, round, blunt visaged fraternity, with masks squeezed in the same mould; whilst here is choice enough to pick a sign for each parish. Faith I never saw a work of greater merit in its way. This is surely a new art, mister Dean; what think you, doctor?" "Yes," replied Arbuthnot, "I have thought so some time, and vastly beyond the reach of the burlesque in poetry, for no labour of the brain can depict these whimsical contours, nor stamp on the mind the impression of such nondescripts, as this supermagical art, which conjures up not merely the spirit, but the substantial, wealthy, broad-bottomed cits, to the very life. Faith we should know them again, in our rambles in the streets and public highways." "Now," said the dean, "your imagination is pretty strong, you had doubtless an image on *your* mi... when you drew your city knight; is there any o... these that squares with your notion of that w... hunx? Come, let us hear, Pope, this row i... ry worthy your philosophers." "Why ... ed the poet, "here is a figure that ... and here is an instance of associa... ked, for we see only his back ... bulk, the manner of sitting ... turned round I should b... himself! Now who is ... addressing the book ... *another*" said T... but if it be w... group, but w... be fitted ... signat... is u...

* There was *one* poet laureate in the city about one hundred and fifty years ago, in the mayoralty of——.

† Stocks-market, on the site of which stands the Mansion House, in the centre of which was a colossal statue of Charles the Second.

dressing himself to the dean, "that this was a wager-dinner." "And who might be thy host, if it be not treason," said Pope. "None, sir," answered Crispin, "none at all, it was a topping sugar-refiner of Garlic-by the. Let me see," counting on his fingers. "first, came stumping bottom Progers, comb-maker, of *Mary Mag-Madalen*. Second, curly-wigged Quinsey Rupert, girdler, of *Mary-cole-church*. You perceive gentlemen, I give you the hall and parish, property St. Mary-cole-church, but we leave out the saints, here in the city." looking significantly at Pope. Pope smiled at his waggery, too great to take offence. "Well, gentlemen, next and thirdly, Oh! then comes that wise-acre Simon Keepsake, apothecary, of *Margaret Pattens*. Fourth, closefisted Mathadake Tibbs, goldsmith, of *Peterle-Poore*, he is sleeping partner in a bank too-Fish, Luke Winterbottom, leather-seller, of *Mary cole church*. the fattest man in the ward. Sixth, rosy-cheeked Geoffry Small, (this a seventeen stone man too.) embroiders, of *Mary-Mount-haw*. Seventh, silent Nicholas Merry, pewterer, of *All-Hallows Barking*. Eigth, gutting Greogory Exmew, skinner, of *Antonoy-sheer-hog*. Ninth good humoured Godfrey Fry, fishmonger, of *Andrew Hubbard*. Tenth, prossing Jabus Bracegirdle, sadler, of *Mary-le-Bow*. Eleventh, long-faced, Richard How, barber, of *Thomas Apostle*; and the twelth, and last, is sleepy Colin Sprat, currier, of *Margaret-Moses*. These were the twelve invited by right of wager; the others, friends and neighbours, make weights at the feast, your Avoir-du-pois men and men of Troy; your Dry-measure, men from Portsoken, and your men of Liquor measure from the Vintry; and here you behold, gentlemen," making his bow, "Jack has touched them all off to the life!" [LIT. GAZ.

POLITICAL CARD CLUB.

The Members of this Club having met at Fife House to take into consideration sundry important subjects—

Lord L—rp—l stated, that at chess he was always loosing by a stale mate, and at which he was for ever accused of revoking and looking at his neighbour's cards; he now wished to introduce a game, to which he was much attached, and for playing of which he had all his life been famous: he alluded to the German game of Homepoake, called in our vulgar tongue, the game of Humbug.

Mr. V—ns—tt—t said, that he was fully a match for his Lordship at Humbug. He had played the game all his life with eminent success; but times now became strange, that his old game of Humbug would hardly succeed, unless it was relieved by Speculation. He was also very fond of *Crib*bage, and equally fond of the French game of *Trick*-track—very fond of *Trick*-track.

Mr. R—b—ns—n said, he should vote for Commerce, for since he had been in office, commerce appeared to have gone quite out of fashion.

The Duke of W—ngt—n briefly proposed Hazard.

Mr. P—l said he hated all innovations, even if they evidently tended to improvement. The very sound of Hazard put all his nerves on a tingle.—If any innovation took place, he should vote with Lord L. and Mr. V. for Humbug. He [illegible] himself a great player of Humbug.

[illegible] W—nn came humbly forward and said [illegible] was for the game of All-Fours. He [illegible] way in life by All-Fours. The [illegible] in Switzerland.

[illegible] proposd Rouge et Noir.

[illegible] he was enamoured of [illegible] words, and deeds had [illegible] had never been [illegible] at Manches-

[illegible] always [illegible] Noir

Mr. C—nn—g proposed Leap-frog.

The Marquis of L—nd—y said, that he would not stand Leap-frog; at Loo, he could loo them all; or, if Back-gammon were allowed, he was a famous hand for gammoning people.

Mr. C—nn—g said the last speaker had evidently alluded to him. If, said Mr. C. with warmth, I did formerly manœuvre to oust the Noble Marquis—(here he was obliged to sit down by cries of order! order!)

Lord B—th—rst said, he hated all games which required exertion of intellect.—He, therefore, proposed the game of Push pin.

Sir Wm. G—ff—rd agreed with the last speaker, but rather preferred a Tee-to-tum. He liked whatever could easily change sides.

The Duke of B—ck—ngh—m loudly applauded the last speaker, and was followed by Dr. Phillimore—(here the barking of a dog sadly interrupted the party, but the cur was quickly out of the room.)

The Marquis of C— had no objections to Blindman's Buff, or to the game of Trou Madame. He knew something of Trou Madame.

The Marquis of B——d approved of Trou Madame, but he also approved of the child's game of "Horns, horns, bull's horns."—He had often suffered to be played in his house the game of "How many horns do I hold up?"

The Lord C—nc—ll—r said he had taken notes, and would consider the matter for four months, when he would be able to give his vote conscientiously.

Here there was a violent uproar, but the Lord Ch—nc—ll—r assured the company that he meant no offence by talking in their presence of voting conscientiouly.

Mr. J. W. Cr—k—r proposed Bagatelle. It was a noisy, rattling, easy game, which——here the cries of question! became vehement, but the club being divided between All-Fours. *Crib*bage, and Humbug, Mr. C. Ar—thn—t rose and proposed the game of Beggar my Neighbour. A game he stated they were all so well versed in, and which they had played so long, that it was now likely to come to a very interesting conclusion.

The questions were separately put by Lord L—rp—l and Mr. V—t, and the games of Humbug and Beggar my Neighbour were finally adopted, mem. con. The company then retired to an elegant supper, at which Lord L—rp—l and Mr. V—ns—tt—t sung the air of "Together let us range the fields; and finally, Mr. V—ns—tt—t, being in high spirits, treated the company with the song of "O, my bonny Bess, sweet Blossom," which was rapturously encored by the Lord Ch—nc—ll—r. The cloth being removed, the following old airs, from the Baggars' Opera, were sung by the company:—

"But can I leave my pretty hussies,"	Duke of W—ngt—n.
"The Miser thus a shilling sees"	Lord Ch—cell—r.
"When a Wife's in her pouts."	
"When young at the bar, you first taught me to score."	Sir Wm. G—ff—rd,
"The Gamesters and Lawyers are jugglers alike."	Sir J. C—ft—r.
An Irish Howl.	J. W. Cr—k—r.
"An Old Woman clothed in grey," and "Cease your Funning, with variations."	Mr. V—tt—t.
"Since Laws were made for every degree."	The Marquis of L—y.
"Thus, when a good House wife finds a Rat."	Duke of B—k—ngh—m.
"Let us take the Road."	Lord L—rp—l.
"If you at your office solicit your due."—	Lord S—dm—th.
"I'm bubbled."	Sir Benj. Bl—ke—d.
"There was an Old Women, as I have heard tell."	Mr. P——ll.
"Oh, Jenny, Jenny, where hast thou been."	Marquis C——m.
"When once I lay with another man's wife."	His——

The only Wig in the room was Mr. Townshend's

[*John Bull.*

[The following curious Memorandum was made some years ago.]

In the year 1788, the undermentioned Sovereigns were reigning, viz:—

Louis XVI. of France, deposed, and publicly murdered.

Charles VI. of Spain, deposed.

Maria of Portugal, expatriated.

Joseph II. of Germany, died, supposed by poison.

Catherine of Russia, died suddenly, and her Son and Successor Paul, assassinated.

Gustavus III. of Sweden, assassinated at a masquerade

Ferdinand IV. of Naples, deprived of his dominions.

Emanuel IV. of Sardinia, abdicated.

Pope Pius VI. of the Ecclesiastical States, died after being deprived of his temporalities.

Slim II. of the Ottoman Empire, deposed and poisoned.

Christian VII. of Denmark, died, incapacitated from reigning some years previous to his decease.

William V. of Holland, deposed.

Frederick III. of Prussia, a natural death.

George III. of Great Britain, still reigning.

From the above statement the account will stand thus:

One, murdered.	One, assassinated.
Four, deposed.	One. abdicated.
One, expatriated.	One, died lunatic.
Two, poisoned.	One, natural death.
One, sudden death.	One, still reigning

Monarch, George the Third;

The father of his People, the Protector of their Civil and Religious Liberties, the Guardian of their Religion, an Example to his Subjects the Ornament of his Dominions, and the Envy of less favoured Nations!

AMERICAN BEARS.—Capt. Clarke's description of these animals is interesting. Those of a reddish or bay brown, he says, are *mechans*, and ready to attack. One, after being shot five times through the lungs and receiving four other wounds, swam half across the river to a sand bar. This creature measured 8 feet 7 inches from the nose to the extremity of the hind feet; & his heart was as big as that of a large ox, his maw ten times larger. Another, after being shot through the middle of the lungs pursued his enemy for half a mile; then travelled more than a mile in another direction and dug, as if for his grave, a hole for himself in the earth, two feet deep and five feet long, in which he was found by the hunters. The skin of this beast was a burthen for two men. "We had rather," says Capt. Clarke, "encounter two Indians, than meet a single brown bear: the wonderful power of life which they possess, renders them dreadful, there is no chance of killing them by a single shot, unless the ball goes through the brain."—Six of the party, all good hunters, having sight of a large one of the brown breed, came unper-

ceived within 40 paces of him: four of them fired, and each lodged a ball in his body, two of which went directly through the lungs. The brave beast made at them instantly: as he came near, the two men who had reserved their shot both wounded him: one of the balls broke his shoulder and retarded his motion for a moment. Before they could reload he was so near, that they all ran to the river: two jumped into the canoe; the other four separated, hid themselves among the willows, and firing as fast as they could reload, struck him repeatedly; but every shot seemed as if it only served to guide him; and he pursued two of them so closely, that at last they threw aside their guns and pouches, and jumped down a perpendicular bank into the water! Even this did not secure them: Bruin sprang after them, and was within a few feet of the hindermost, when one of the hunters from shore shot him through the head. It was found that no less than eight balls had passed through. Imagine some of our Cockney Sportsmen entangled in such an adventure!

BOXING.

The match for 25 guineas aside between Joe Nash, the Kingston baker, and Emmet, was fought on Monday before a numerous field of fanciers near Wimbledon. Josh. Hudson and Ned Turner seconded Nash, and two of Emmet's Friends picked him up. He was the favourite at 6 to 4.

A smashing and sanguinary battle, which lasted an hour and ten minutes; followed. The first part of it was rather in favour of Nash, who was the heaviest hitter. In the third round, the muzzle having been taken off, the turn to was all slaughter work, and the claret besprinkled the by-standers like water from a syringe. Emmet was floored by a body hit from the rally.

The next seven rounds were all give and take, fearless of consequences; and although many of Emmet's blows told, yet the heavy right hand of Nash did the most mischief.

The 11th was the best round in the fight—Emmet never recovered the hitting placed upon him. He was all abroad and floored, by a heavy hit under the *listener*, which *chanceried* the nob.

The other rounds were manfully contested; but Nash had brought down his adversary's [illegible]ght, and he kept him groggified until the [illegible] round, when he was hit out of time, and [illegible]h won it.

A second and a merry battle was now fought, by another Birmingham youth, a pupil of Ned Turner, who bet a countryman.

A most sanguinary battle ended the diversions of the day, between Masters and Glynn, navigators. They fought for a sovereign, and completely hit each other out of time. The battle was a drawn one, and the stake money was divided—*Chronicle. 8th May.*

A gallant battle for a subscription purse of 10*l*. was fought between Duke Early and Edmonds the Herdfordshire man.—Early fought against superior length and weight; he was seconded by Harry Holt and Paddington Jones. Edmonds was picked up by Oliver and Crouch.

In the first round Edmonds made the play, but he was met with the left hand in advancing, and was thrown in a close.

2. Good equal fighting, rather in favour of Earley, but he had the worst of a close in which he was weaved upon successfully with the right hand, and th[illegible]wn.

The 3d and 4th rounds were manfully maintained, but in the latter Edmonds was floored by a convincing lunge under the *listener* following the left hand, which drew first blood plentifully.

The men fought gamely for twenty minutes, with equal advantages, when Edmonds gave it a turn in his favour, and floored his adversary by a heavy body blow. This was in the 20th round.

21 and 22. Both fought themselves to a stand still. When they had recovered the want of wind Earley led, and own the battle after the 42d round. Both had a skindful of punishment. May 4th.

Duels—An affair which is likely to occupy the attention of the Courts of Law, occurred at a celebrated *house* at the West end, on Friday night, and led to two meetings yesterday morning—the one at Chalk Farm, between two military gentlemen; the other at Muswell-hill, between a civilian and an officer. In the first, both parties were slightly wounded at the first fire; and in the latter an accommodation took place, the Officer (who was the offending party) firing the contents of his pistol in the air. The cause of quarrel was the loss of 3000*l*. which at *one throw* changed matters; but the fairness of the game was warmly disputed, and is likely to be tried at law, or referred to the Jockey Club. —*Morning Paper.*

LAW.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, May 16.

GARLAND *v.* JEKYLL.

In this case the famous race-horse Smolensko, was claimed by the plaintiff, as Lord of the Manor of Weeks Parks Hall, as one of the heriots due to him on the death of Sir Charles Bunbury, his tenant. The Jury found this horse was not claimed by the person who went to mark Sir Chas. Bunbury's horses on the part of the Lord of Manor. Mr. Sergeant Pell on a former day obtained a rule for a new trial. Sergeants Lens and Rosanquet this day showed cause against it; and Mr. Sergeant Pell having been heard in support of the rule, Chief Justice Dallas said this was undoubtedly a claim of a very strict and severe sort, but that was not to counteract the fair application of the law to the facts of the case, though he might state it as a principle, that where the law raised a claim of this harsh nature, the party seeking to enforce it should make it out in the clearest manner possible. The question was, whether the party sent to mark or seize the horses conducted himself in such a way as to forego his claim to Smolensko, confining it to the 22 other horses which he saw. Twenty-two was the number he was told to claim; he examined 22, and having done that, was told there were three others which he had not seen; his answer was, he had seen his number. If he intended to include Smolensko, he would only have examined 21. The Jury thought, under those circumstances, he claimed only those 22 horses which he saw [illegible]orts, under the directions he had; and upon this view of the case, his Lordship thought there was not sufficient ground for disturbing the verdict. The other Judges concurred in the opinion of the Chief Justice, and the rule was discharged.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. May 19th.

IMPORTANT CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATUTE 43 GEO. III. RELATING TO ARRESTS.

Clarke and others against Yates.—Mr. Serjeant Pell stated to the Court, that this was an application arising out of the Statute 43 George III. c. 46, sec. 2. The facts, as they appeared upon the affidavits, were these:—On the 1st of October last the defendant was arrested by an officer of the Sheriff of Herts, at the suit of the plaintiff, returnable on the morrow of All Souls, indorsed for bail for 54*l*. and upwards. Immediately on the arrest he paid in the hands of the officer the sum of 64*l*. besides a fee for himself; and the officer gave him a receipt. The affidavits for the defendant stated, and the plaintiffs admitted, that the 64*l*. was more than sufficient to pay the debt and costs. The receipt was in a few days afterwards shewn both to the plaintiffs and their attorneys, and they were told to get the money from the sheriff. The plaintiffs' attornies, however, on the first day of Michaelmas, being the return day of the writ, filed a declaration and ruled the sheriff to return the writ, creating a bill of costs of upwards of 30*l*. The plaintiffs obtained the 64*l*. from the sheriff, and were threatening to proceed in the action if the defendant did not pay the further sum of 24*l*. 3s. The learned Serjeant now made this application to the justice of the Court, on the part of the defendant, that all proceedings in the cause might be stayed from the 1st October, the debts and costs having been paid on that day; and he contended that the statute was made for the protection of debtors; but if this course of proceeding the plaintiffs had adopted were allowed, the act was converted into an engine of oppression.

Mr. Sergeant Vanghan, on the part of the plaintiffs contended, that if the sheriff had misconducted himself in taking too little for costs, it was for the defendant to fight the battle with him. That the plaintiff's proceedings were correct and authorized by the statute, which did not restrain the plaintiff from proceeding until he was fully paid his debt and costs. The Court was unanimously of opinion, that the plaintiffs had no right to proceed against the defendant, after the officer had given him a discharge, and the defendant had caused notice of the debt and ten pounds having been paid to the officer, to be given to the plaintiff's attorney, and directed the rule for staying the proceedings from the first of October to be made absolute.

POLICE

THE COURIER,—May 14.

INFANTICIDE.

Yesterday morning, before the doors of Worship-street office were opened for public business the street was nearly blocked from end to end by the multitude of persons who had collected at an early hour to see the unfortunate Mrs. Ann Mountford brought from the watch-house to be examined on the charge of murdering her daughter, as stated in our Paper of yesterday. At 11 o'clock the unhappy woman was brought from the watch-house, in White Lion-street, Norton-falgate, to which place she had been removed from Bethnal-green cage, at three o'clock in the morning, in order to deceive and avoid the vast concourse of people assembled. Mr. Twyford, the sitting Magistrate, soon after arrived, and the prisoner was placed at the bar; she [illegible] secured with a strait waistcoat, having b[illegible]ed extremely violent during the ni[illegible] attempted to choak herself by t[illegible] long hair round her neck: she [illegible] reserved and collected, her e[illegible]len, and she kept them fix[illegible] she was under examinati[illegible]

Robert Couch, a s[illegible] ing to the parish [illegible] green, deposed th[illegible] 11 o'clock, he [illegible] ing to and [illegible] from som[illegible] had c[illegible] razo[illegible] th[illegible]

saw the prisoner standing there, and she was given into his custody on charge of the murder: the prisoner on being taken, exclaimed—"Yes, I am the murderer, I have committed the wilful murder." Dudley, another officer, arrived, and witness left the prisoner in his care, whilst he went up stairs to search for the infant. On reaching the summit of the stairs leading to the weaving factory, he raised a trap door that enclosed the staircase, and there found the infant lying dead and weltering in its blood: the head was severed from the Body, and lying about a foot from it. A bloody razor was lying near. [Here the instrument was produced.] Witness afterwards returned down stairs, and conveyed the prisoner to Bethnal-green watch-house. On arriving there, he put several questions to her, which she answered very collectedly, and without an inducement by threat or prospect of mercy being shewn to her. Witness first asked what cause she had for committing so rash an act? She replied she had been very uncomfortable for several weeks, adding, "that she had had the good things of the Lord, but she had lost them." She said that she had about three weeks ago attempted to hang herself, but failed. Witness then asked her if she at that time contemplated the murder of her child. She replied, she had thought of killing it then. He then asked her, if she had tried to hang herself since that period. She answered, "Yes, I tried to hang myself to the beam of the loom just before I mudered the child, but could not." Witness asked her how she came to fix upon the baby? She replied, "I took the youngest because I could kill it the easiest." Witness asked her no farther questions.

Mrs. Mary Ireland deposed—"I live at Mr. Mountford's. I keep a straw-bonnet and dress-maker's shop in the lower part of the house, on a level with the street. Some time before eleven o'clock yesterday morning, I observed Mrs. Mountford—She knocked at my door and said, 'I have done it—I have done it—send for an officer.' I said, 'What have you done?" She replied, 'I have killed my child, I have cut its head off—I want to be hung—I must be hung.' She then showed me the blood on her hands, wiping them one against the other, and putting each of them to her mouth, and she asked me for a cloth. I gave her a cloth. She went into my room and took the cover off the saucepan which was standing on the fire. She dipt the cloth in and her hands also, and then repeated the words, 'Send for an officer.' I myself wanted to send for a doctor, but she said it was of no use. She conducted herself like a frantic woman, pulling her hair and clothes in an extraordinary manner. She also foamed at the mouth."

Jane Mountford, a girl about 15 years old, daughter to the prisoner, was examined, and related the following particulars of the distressing catastrophe:—"About half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning, I was sitting by the fire-side in my mother's room with my little sister (the deceased) in my arms. My mother was in the room dressing herself. After she had put on her clothes, she took the infant from my lap, and went out of the room and shut the door; but almost immediately came back and took the key of the workshop, which is up stairs with the baby in her arms. In a few minutes after I heard her scream again: she then had not the baby. I went down to Mrs. Ireland's afterwards, my mother remained all the morning.

[redacted]at it was not [redacted]e evidence: [redacted]d to New-[redacted]er in a [redacted]ons.

"I hope the Lord will bring me through it."

The Coroner's Inquest—After the examination at Worship-street, an inquest on the body of the unfortunate infant was held before J. Wright Unwin, Esq. at the sign of the Turk's Head, in Virginia-row. The evidence adduced before the Coroner did not vary in any material point from that given at the police-office. When it was closed the Coroner proceeded to sum up, but was interrupted by one of the Jurymen, who declared he could not, without falsifying his oath, return a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner, because the deed was perpetrated during the absence of reason. He was well persuaded that the unfortunate wretch, the prisoner, was a decided maniac.

The Coroner informed him that they were not trying the prisoner whether she was guilty or not guilty, but they were summoned to ascertain how, and by what means the deceased child came by her death, and, from the evidence adduced, there could be no doubt but the deceased had been murdered by its mother, the prisoner, and the plea of insanity must be proved before another tribunal—A Jury of her country, and not before a Coroner's Jury. After the Coroner had made the above observations, the Jury unanimously agreed to return a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner.

Since the committal of the unfortunate Mrs. Mountford to prison, the distress of the family has been extreme. The unhappy husband and two of the eldest daughters are seen running about the streets in a state of distraction. One of the latter has been deprived of utterance since the horrid transaction.

MAY 28.

Bow-Street.—The Spanish Donna.—Yesterday afternoon *Coroline Riley*, alias *Donna Carolina Isabella Isidora De Reveleyaz, Countess de Chantal*, appeared befor Sir Richard Birne, in the custody of Blackesly, the officer, for the purpose of undergoing a second examination, on the charge of having fraudulently obtained sums of money from the Society of friends of Foreigners in distress.

The defendant on her entrace appeared much agitated, and at her own request was allowed to have a chair. She was attended as before by M. Delaporte.

Mr. Murray, who it seems is, or was Secretary to the Society mentioned, was in attendance, together with Mr. Collett, the Solicitor for the prosecution, and several gentlemen connected with the Society.

The investigation commenced by Mr. Murray asking M. Delaporte if the defendant had ever professed to know him (Mr. Marry,) or said she had been at his house, for he could not himself at all recollect having seen her before?

M. Delaporte said, he did not recollect that she ever had. He had known her four years and never had any doubt that she was the person she represented herself to be. She certainly spoke bad French, and no Spanish at all; but this he attributed to her having left Spain at so early an age, and her constant change of residence since.

Mr. Murray examined some documents connected with the claim of the defendant upon the Society, which were produced by Mr. Hornsby, the clerk to the institution, and said, that from them it did appear, that she had been recommended by him. He was now further enabled to state, that in a note which accompanied the memorial containing the relation of her supposed misfortunes, she referred to his Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester, the patron of the Society, as the only person to whom she was known in this country; and he (Mr. Murray) having made inquiries, was induced to recommend her at the instance either of Colonel Higgins or Major Currie, of his Royal Highness's establishment. She in consequence was called upon by the clerk and relieved. Her memorial was signed "Caroline I. I. de Reveleyaz de Chantal," and in it the declared she never was in this country until 1817. It was dated July, 1819.

Mr. Collect said he had discovered that she did once, about the year 1815, leave this country and return again.

A young lady, whose name was not asked, but who came with Mr. Buckle, the dentist, and his wife and mother, here looked at the defendant, and said she knew her perfectly well. Witness went to school at Ryde, Isle of Wight, some time ago, and the defendant was there as a teacher. She called herself at that time Madame de Chantal, and taught French.

Mr Murray asked M. Delaporte if he had ever seen any documents respecting the defendant's family, or that of the Count de Chantal?

M Delaporte said he had not, but he had seen a document which convinced him she had been in a convent in France in the year 1816.

The defendant said the only proofs she had in her possession were some seals impressed with the arms of the two families. All her other vouchers were lost.

The defendant was here proceeding to address Mr. Murray in French, when he told her he understood she could speak English extremely well, and he could understand her English, he was sure, much better than her French.

Sir Richard Birnie assured Mr. Murray he was right, and remarked, that it was not a little singular the Countess should be able to speak English better than either Spanish or French; Spanish she could not speak at all.

The defendant said she could account for this. She was taught English when she was seven years old by a clergyman of the Established Church of this country and she had practised it for the last five years constantly. (She still affected a foreign accent.) She denied that she had ever received relief from any other society than the one in question, and she thought she had a right as a foreigner to appeal to it. She worked as much as she could at embroidery, and had the honour of being employed by the family of Chief Baron Richards, and other persons of rank. She persisted that all she had said was true, and put a paper into Mr. Murray's hands which she said she wrote herself, and asked him, with a confident air, if that was the writing of a foreigner or an Englishwoman. This ducument was written in French, and had all the appearance of being written by a foreigner.

Mr. Murray remarked, that there was no proof of its having been written by her.

Sir R. Birnie said, there was an incongruity which he wished to have explained. Mr. Buckle had known her only as Caroline Riley, and the young lady who had been examined now, said she know her as Madame Chantal.

Mr. Collets said, he could explain this. Mr. Buckle had recommended her to the school at Ryde, as a French teacher, and she then, for the first time, assumed the name of Madame Chantal, thinking it perhaps better suited to the office of a teacher of the French language than plain Caroline Riley. Mr. Buckle was exceedingly angry when he discovered this, and, upon his making some remonstrance, she then, for the first time, said, that while in France she was married to the Count de Chantal—a marriage (Mr. Collett) supposed through the bars of a convent.

Sir R. Birnie said, she stated in her memorial, that she was married in 1814, and asked Mr. Buckle if she was then at the Isle of Wight?

Mr. Buckle said, she most certainly was. She did go to France for two years after that, and was there when Buonaparte returned from Elba; and he never had any reason to doubt that she might have had some acquaintance with a Count de Chantal.

Sir R. Birnie.—Now, madam, you have heard all that has been said about you, can make any answer to it? Can you say any thing in answer to what has been stated by Mr. Buckle and his family?

Defendant.—I appear before you, Sir *Reechard*, as an orphan, a widow, and a foreigner, and I claim protection at your hands as an honourable English magistrate. She was going on to relate her story, when

Sir R. Birnie said, I have already heard the whole of your tale. I only want to know if you can contradict what has been stated? Did you, or did you not, ever see Mr. Buckle or the other witnesses before?

Defendant—I never did. I never could hold any situation because of ill health, but I have given lessons.

The witnesses lifted up their eyes in astonishment at this declaration

She was asked what was the name of the vessel she came in from the Phillipine Islands?

She said she did not know. The following dialogue ensued:—

Where did you land when you came to England?—At Harwich.

At what port in France did you embark?—At *Dieppe.*

In a regular packet?—Yes: I believe so.

If you came to this country as a foreigner, you, of course, gave notice of your arrival at the Alien-office?—No: I did not.

How was that?—I don't know. I believe it was because I was ill.

Had you any paper given to you, or did you present any when you landed?—No.

Why you were subject to a heavy penalty, for not giving notice to the Alien-Office.—I did not know that.

How is it that the packet came to Harwich from Dieppe? That is a very unusual course.—I don't know.

M. Delaporte then ask'd Mr. Buckle what meats the defendant was fond of, and whether she was partial to soups inlarge quantities. He could tell if he was right from her having visited his house so much.

Mr, Buckle said, she always seemed to like good solid meat very well and if she was partial to one thing more than another, he thought it was potatoes.

Mr. Collett said these questions were unnecessary, for Mr. Buckle had, before he saw her for the purpose of this inquiry, described her as having a mole with one or two long hairs attached to it on her chin; and so it was found, although she was very reluctant to let it be seen. He added, that when Mr. Hornsby, the clerk, observed to M. Delaporte upon her bad French, the latter explained it by saying, that she had so mixed up the languages, that she spoke them all badly.

Sir R. Birne.—That might happen, but a person who had received the tuition of an English clergyman and of a French lady of rank, and especially one who had herself, as she says, she has, moved in the higher circles, would never say such a thing in any language as "that," and "that there," which she has done repeatedly this morning.

The defendant was about to reply, but—

Sir R. Birnie said—It is unnecessary for you to say more. You are a female, and herhaps friendless, and therefore the society do not wish to prosecute you. I am instructed to say so. They wish, however, that it should be known that any person, foreign or English, who in future attempts to impose upon them, will not be so leniently dealt with. Be cautious in your conduct henceforth—take my ad-vice, "Go, and sin no more."

The defendant thanked Sir Rschard in French, and making a profound courtsey, withdrew.

M. Delaporte remained behind.

Oct. 19

SUPPING OUT.—Messrs. Thomas Jones (a very tall gentleman), William Heeley (a very short one), and Robert Thomas Cuff, (neither tall nor short, but, as it were, between both), with a *bamboo cane*, almost as long and large as a little scaffold pole, were brought before the Magistrates on Saturday morning from the subterranean saloons of St. Martin's watch-house, charged with dreadful doings among the *charleys.*

It appeared by the statements *pro* and *con*, that the prisoners are very respectable people, and that on Friday night they went to sup with an unquestionably-highly-respectable tradesman in Long-acre. This supper was given on the occasion of his brother, who is a Captain in the Navy, having returned from a long and perilous voyage; and, of course, on such an extraordinary occasion, they drank deeper than ordinary. It is really surprising what a quantity of thirsty sentiments an occasion of that kind gives rise to. At last the tall gentleman—or, as one of the watchmen called him, "the long one"—was found stretched out at his length on the pavement before the door completely done up. It was a charley who found him, and a very honest charley too, as times go; but whilst he was endeavouring to gather him up, the short gentleman came behind and floored poor charley himself, with the great *bamboo* above-mentioned. He was soon up again, however, though, as he said, he never was floored by such a thing in his life before, nor half so *cleanly*; round went his rattle, and up came half-a-dozen of his brethren. The short gentleman with his bamboo, seeing this, laid about him lustily—ribs, canisters, or lanterns, it was all one to him—but "who can controul his fate?" or what can one single arm do against a dozen? He was bundled up, or enveloped, as it were, in a *posse* of charleys, all in full *tog*, enough to smother up a Hercules; and, after some little ineffectual sprunting, he, and "the long one," and middlesized one, and the great bamboo, were all safely lodged in the watch-house; where the long one, having shaken off his drunken slumbers, committed divers outrageous assaults upon the night constable and his men, as they were putting them down into the cellars.

In their defence before the Magistrate, they admitted the drunkenness, but denied the violence, they begged his Worship to believe that it was "entirely a case of simple intoxication."

The Magistrate ordered the long one to find bail, upon four distinct assaults; the short one to find bail upon two distinct assaults; and the middle-sized one was discharged, on payment of his fees.

BOW-STREET.—The business of the office experienced a temporary interruption in the course of yesterday morning, by the appearance of a wild looking, and seemingly half-starved man with tattered garments and closely shaven crown, and without a hat, who, advancing with long strides to the bench, desired to be heard while he made an important declaration.

The strange visitor then, in a foreign accent, declared himself to be the true and rightful King of Great Britain!

The Magistrate (Mr. HALLS) asked him to favour him with his name?

"My name, Sir," thundered out the *soi distant* monarch, "is Philip Cromwell."

Mr. HALLS—Oh! I suppose, then, you are a descendant of Oliver Cromwell?

Philip—Yes, he was my grandfather.

Mr. HALLS—And pray where are you now residing?

Philip—At my hotel.

Mr. HALLS—Where is that?

Philip—Somerset House. But I came not here to answer questions; I want to make my declaration in writing. [He then looked about for writing materials, but none were given to him].

Mr. HALLS asked him if he had any family?

Philip—Yes; the Queen and the Princesses are at Kensington.

Mr. HALLS asked him whereabouts at Kensington, but he did not answer distinctly; and after a few observations delivered incoherently about the "steps" he had taken to recover his rights he turned about, and strode out of the office, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Halls to detain him by asking questions with a view to ascertain who he really was. He was a middle-aged man.

ARTFUL SWINDLER.—Yesterday Miss Adams, who keeps a child-bed linen warehouse in the Borough-road, attended at the Town Hall, and gave information of a fraud which was practised upon her on Thursday last. In the course of that morning, a young woman, dressed like a servant girl, rather slight made, dark complexion, and of pleasing address, called at her shop, and, representing herself as the nursery maid of Mrs. Saunders (wife of Mr. Nicholas Saunders, of Thames-street, and one of the Common Councilmen of Billingsgate Ward), requested to look at some baby linen, and mentioned Mrs. Fitzherbert (a customer) as the person by whom her mistress had been recommended. Miss Adams produced an assortment of articles, and the female selected two cambric caps, value 2*l.* 2*s.*; three nankeen frocks, 1*l.* 18*s.*; five white bodies, 2*l.* 2*s.*; nankeen, 1*l.* 1*s.*, and two short robes, 2*l* 16*s.*, making in the whole 9*l.* 17*s.* She said her mistress was very particular in paying for every thing on delivery, and requested Miss Adams to carry home the goods and she would accompany her They proceeded together as far as Thames-street, and the woman stopped at a house which is let in the chambers to commercial men, and in which Saunders occupies apartments; she proceeded up stairs with the good leaving Miss Adams in the passage, and her own bonnet and shawl on the balustrades of the first floor. In a few minutes she returned, put on her bonnet and shawl again, and told Miss Adams that the goods were approved of, and that she was going out to get change for a large note, to pay her for them. She then departed, and the latter, after waiting two hours, applied to Mr. Saunders, who knew nothing of the transaction; Mr. S. never lived at that house. Reeve, the marshalsman, went to the house, and from what the officer could collect, it seemed that many persons had been defrauded in a similar manner, within last week, and that a cutler in the city had furnished six dozen knives and forks worth 20*l.* under an idea that they were for Mr. Archer, who has chambers there.

ACCIDENTS OFFENCES. &c.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—On Tuesday night an Inquisition, which lasted till a late hour, was taken at the Middlesex Hospital, before T. Stirling, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Barnard Downes, a feeble, debilitated old man, whose death was caused by the violent and unjustifiable conduct of Elijah Goff, who stands committed to Newgate for the offence. It appeared from the testimony of several respectable persons, that on Monday, the 25th ult., the prisoner, who carries on the business of a milkman in Bruton-mews, Berkeley-square, was driving a cart, drawn by a spirited blood horse, in Oxford-street, at such a furious pace, as to draw down the reprehension of the passengers, who frequently cautioned him against driving at that desperate rate. He disregarded every admonition; and at the corner of Bond-street dashed into the midst of a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, several of whom were knocked down, and the deceased was dragged along the stret by the wheels several yards, by which his thigh was broken and his skull fractured. The prisoner, by severely flogging his horse, got away from the crowd; but was stopped again, at the Green Man and Still, by some gentleman, whom he horsewhipped severely in his endeavours to make his escape, but he was overpowered and conveyed before the Magistrates at Marylebone Police-office, by whom he was committed. The Jury unanimously agreed that this was one of the most aggravated cases they had ever heard, and without hesitation returned a verdict of Manslaughter against E. Goff. The horse and cart were declared deodand.

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Selections.

THE DRUNKARD!

Quod est in corde sobrũ est in ore ebrũ

Who's yonder with visage so vulgar and grim
Who though 'tis day light sees ev ry thing dim
And reels like a Ship on her tack?
The Drunkard!

Who prattles away without order or sence
Is the first to offer his Neighbours offence
But the last to bear with rebukes?
The Drunkard!

Who curses and swears is a lover of strife—
The scourge of his Children the gaul of his wife
And dead to all Domestic Sweets?
The Drunkard!

Whom the Devil most tempts, and that with success,
To perpetrate Act ons most wicked and base
Who might mount on the gallows one day?
The Drunkard!

Who in Conduct's lower than madmen and beasts?
The Man or the Woman who long for the feasts,
In honor of Bacchus the God—
The Drunkard!

Who once was so generous, so noble and wise
That good-men a jewel his friendship would prize,
But now how much altered Alas!
The Drunkard!

Who shortens his life-time-endangers his Soul?
The fool who reflection will drown in the bowl—
He may die like a dog at the last!—
The Drunkard!—

A SONG.

FROM MARRIAGE A-LA-MODE.

I.

WHY should a foolish marriage-vow,
Which long ago was made,
Oblige us to each other now,
When passion is decay'd?
We lov'd, and we lov'd, as long as we could,
Till our love was lov'd out of us both;
But our marriage is dead, when the pleasures are fled,
'Twas pleasure first made it an oath.

II.

If I have pleasures for a friend,
And farther love in store,
What wrong has he, whose joys did end,
And who could give no more?
'Tis a madness that he
Should be jealous of me,
Or that I should bar him of another:
For all we can gain
Is to give ourselves pain,
When neither can hinder the other.

CURIOUS EPITAPHS

In a Church-yard near Honiton, in Devonshire.

Alas! no more I could survive,
For I is dead, and not alive:
And thee, in time, no longer shalt survive,
But be as dead as any mon alive.

Here lies I, no wonder Ise dead,
For a broad-wheeled waggon went over mine head.

Here lies my Wife: here let her lie!
Now she's at rest, and so am I.

Varieties.

"——————— So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too;
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——— SHAKSPEARE

THE PRAYER.

When the British ships under Lord Nelson were bearing down to attack the combined fleet off Trafalgar, the first lieutenant of the Revenge, on going round to see that all hands were at quarters, observed one of the men devoutly kneeling at the side of his gun. So very unusual an attitude in an English sailor exciting his surprise and curiosity, he went and asked the man if he was afraid. 'Afraid!' answered the honest tar, with a countenance expressive of the utmost disdain; no! I was only praying that the enemy's shot may be distributed in the same proportion as prize-money—the greatest part among the officers.

NO ONE KNOWS WHAT HE MAY COME TO.

Mr. Kemble and Mr. Lewis, while performing at Manchester, were walking one day along the street, when a chimney-sweeper and his boy came up. The boy stared at them with open mouth, and cried out, 'They be play-actors.'—'Hold your tongue, you dog,' said old sweep, you don't know what you may come to your-self.'

A COMPLIMENT ILL RECEIVED.

A person who dined in company with Dr. Johnson, endeavoured to make his court to him by laughing immoderately at every thing he said. The Doctor bore it for some time with philosophical indifference; but the impertinent *ha, ha, ha!* becoming intolerable, 'Pray, sir,' said the Doctor,' what is the matter? I hope I have not said any thing that *you* can comprehend.'

SHORT MEMORY.

It was said of one who remembered every thing he *lent*, and nothing he borrowed, *that he had lost half his memory.*

TERMINATION OF A FEVER.

A gentleman hearing of the death of another, "I thought," said he to a person in company, 'you told me that Tom Wilson's fever was gone off.'—'Yes,' replied the latter, 'I did so, but I forgot to mention, that he was *gone off* along with it.'

CONUNDRUMS.

What is the difference between a good Governess, and a bad one?

What noun is that most admired by the ambitious?

Why is a Doctor's prescription a good thing to feed pigs with?

Why is opening a Letter like a very strange way of getting into a room?

Why is the middle of precocity like an isthmus?

What net is the most certain to catch a handsome wife?

Why is a chronologist like a Palm tree?

Why is education like a Tailor?

CURSE OF SCOTLAND.

Origin of the Nine of Diamonds being called the Curse of Scotland explained.

THE night before the battle of Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland thought proper to give orders to General Campbell, not to give quarter; and this order being dispatched in much haste, happened to be written on a card, and that card the Nine of Diamonds: from which time and circumstance it has gone by the appellation in question.

A Literary Pun.—One very warn evening, last week, at a private reading party, a young lady, as a substitute for a fan, was cooling herself with the leaves of a pamphlet; when a gentleman present observed, that it was a pity she had not a page to perform the office for her; to which she immediately replied, "Don't you perceive. Sir, that I have several pages employed in that service already."

About the time when public rejoicings for the acquittal of her late Majesty were common throughout the country, the inhabitants of a northern village, at no great distance from a renowned seat of learning, caused a notice for a publice illumination to be proclaimed through the village by the common crier. John proceeded forthwith to execute his commission; and his perambulations having brought him opposite the manse, he sounded his noisy bell, read the advertisement, and was moving quietly away to another point, when he was arrested by the cry of "Stop. John—stop!" He accordingly turned round, and beheld the minister waddling towards him with all possible speed. "Wha bade you cry that, John? Ye sid na cry sic things," said the parson, out of breath with the exertion he had used. "'Deed, Sir," quoth John in reply, "I'll just cry what I'm paid for, and ne'er speer wha gies me the paper." The loyal preacher, despairing of frightening the recusant bellman, and terrified at the idea of having a Radical illumination in his parish, advanced slowly to John, snatched the paper out of his hand, and made off with his prize in all haste. The bellman, after having recovered from his surprise, bawled out, "Hoot man! Ye need na run sic fast. Though ye canna tell your story wantain' your paper; do ye think I canna do'd wantin' mine?"

New View of Matrimony.—A lady meeting a girl who had lately left her service, inquired, "Well Mary, where do you live now?" "Please, ma'am I don't live now," replied the girl, "I am married."

"As you do not belong to my parish," said a gentleman to a begging sailor with a wooden leg "I cannot relieve you." "Sir," replied the sailor with an air of heroism, "I lost my leg fighting for all parishes.

A person asked Zeno the philosopher, if wise men ever fall in love. His answer, "If wise men do not fall in love, beautiful women must be very unfortunate."

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET,
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